

Homer B. Grant, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

John W. C. Abbott, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

John McBride, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

Harrison S. Kerrick, of Illinois, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

Frank J. Miller, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

Charles L. Lanham, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

John S. Johnston, of Indiana, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

Albert U. Faulkner, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

Francis W. Ralston, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

Cleveland C. Lansing, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

Willis R. Vance, at large, late lieutenant, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

Harry W. McCauley, at large, late corporal, Company E, First Colorado Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

Charles M. Bunker, at large, late first sergeant Company B, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army), to fill an original vacancy.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 23, 1902.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Gordon Paddock, of New York, to be secretary of legation and consul-general of the United States at Seoul, Korea, from July 1, 1902.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Julius Jacobs, of California, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be brigadier-generals.

Col. Abram A. Harbach, First Infantry, May 16, 1902.

Col. William F. Spurgin, Fourth Infantry, May 16, 1902.

INFANTRY ARM.

Burton J. Mitchell, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers (now second lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, United States Army), to be first lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be first lieutenants, to rank from September 23, 1901.

Frank E. Hopkins, at large.

Homer B. Grant, of Massachusetts.

John W. C. Abbott, at large.

John McBride, jr., at large.

Harrison S. Kerrick, of Illinois.

Frank J. Miller, at large.

Charles L. Lanham, at large.

John S. Johnston, of Indiana.

Albert U. Faulkner, at large.

Francis W. Ralston, of Pennsylvania.

Cleveland C. Lansing, of Virginia.

Willis R. Vance, at large.

Harry W. McCauley, at large.

Charles M. Bunker, at large.

POSTMASTERS.

John L. Goddard, to be postmaster at Maryville, in the county of Blount and State of Tennessee.

Irwin G. Lukens, to be postmaster at North Wales, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Jacobs, to be postmaster at Pencoyd, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

John S. Buchanan, to be postmaster at Ambler, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

Henry C. Connaway, to be postmaster at Berlin, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 23, 1902.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a privileged report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls up a privileged report.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I offer the report of the conference committee on the Agricultural appropriation bill, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD, and I give notice that I will ask for its adoption on Monday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman calls up the conference report on the Agricultural appropriation bill. The report and statement will be printed in the RECORD in pursuance of the rule adopted yesterday.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman did not state that he had a statement to accompany the report, but I assume that there is one.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes; the statement accompanies it.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13895) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 21, 40, 55, and 65.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 61, 63, 64, and 67, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$110,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$612,730;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$254,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$231,860;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, after the word "report," insert the words: ", giving his reasons;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$8,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$18,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$796,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$796,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$95,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

J. W. WADSWORTH,

E. S. HENRY,

H. D. ALLEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,

H. C. HANSBROUGH,

WM. B. BATE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Statement to accompany conference report on H. R. 13895.

The increases in salaries (covered by amendments numbered 5, 7, 8, 9, 24, 32, 37, 42, and 45) agreed to by your conferees are as follows:

No. 5. The zoologist of Bureau of Animal Industry increased from \$2,250 to \$2,500.

No. 7. The Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Nos. 24, 32, and 37. The chiefs of the bureaus of Forestry, of Chemistry, and of Soils each increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

Nos. 42 and 45. The chiefs of the divisions of Entomology and Biology increased from \$2,500 to \$2,750.

No. 8. The assistant chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry from \$2,500 to \$2,750.

No. 9. The chief clerk of the Bureau of Plant Industry from \$1,800 to \$2,000.

These increases were agreed to because your conferees believe them just and proper and not above the amounts paid for similar services by public and private institutions throughout the country. One additional cataloguer was allowed in the Library (amendment 54) at \$1,000.

The following increases in the lump-sum appropriations (covered by amendments Nos. 14, 29, 58, 60, and 66) were agreed to:

No. 14, for pathological investigations	\$10,000
No. 29, for Bureau of Forestry	9,000
No. 58, for Library	1,000
No. 60, for experiment stations	4,000
No. 66, for irrigation investigations	15,000

These increases, after further investigation and consideration, were not considered excessive, and were agreed to.

The item (amendment No. 3) for the construction of 6 buildings and the purchase of sites for same for use as Weather Bureau observatories, stricken from the bill in the House on a point of order, was reinserted by the Senate, and agreed to by your conferees.

The clause directing the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the Weather Bureau the Division of Statistics was amended (amendment No. 50) so as to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to report at the next session of Congress whether it is advisable to consolidate under the Weather Bureau all work of the Department of Agriculture relating to the gathering and compilation of crop reports and statistics, and if so to submit a plan for such consolidation.

All the other amendments were immaterial, being mere corrections of totals and slight typographical alterations.

The net increase in the amount carried by the bill as agreed to above the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House is \$93,920, and the increase over the appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$831,040.

STORM-WARNING STATIONS, SOUTH MANITOU ISLAND, LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1464) to establish storm-warning stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, repairing, and operating, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, telegraph or telephone lines between Glenhaven, Mich., and South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, and for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of storm-warning stations at those points.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I was under the impression that this bill or a similar one was presented a few days ago. Reserving the right to object, I should be glad if the gentleman would give us some explanation about it.

Mr. BISHOP. This is the same bill that I spoke to the gentleman about the other day. It was not called up at that time.

Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the bill—

The SPEAKER. Let us have unanimous consent first.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I shall not object to its consideration, Mr. Speaker. It is a bill which belongs to a class that, it seems to me, the majority should take care of.

Mr. PAYNE. I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. BISHOP. I will ask the Clerk to read the report, which gives a full explanation.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1464) to establish wind-signal display stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, make a favorable report on the same.

Several years ago wind-display signals were established on the islands of Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, by laying a cable from the mainland to the islands and thus establishing telephonic communication with the light-house. This service proved so advantageous to lake traffic that the vessel owners have petitioned to have a like service established in Lake Michigan.

South Manitou Island is a harbor of refuge for vessels going to and coming from Chicago, and in stormy weather as many as a dozen large vessels seek shelter under the lee of that island. There is now no way in which these vessels can be reported or by which they can get assistance when it may be necessary.

Moreover, South Manitou signals would be in the highest degree important for vessels that traverse Lake Michigan, since they would be the only available signals between the Straits of Mackinac and Chicago.

The demand is great, the cost (not over \$15,000) is small, and the operating expenses would be nothing, because the light-house keeper would perform the necessary work.

A petition, as follows, has been signed by hundreds of vessel owners and navigators of Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; South Haven, Mich.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Grand Haven, Mich., and Oswego, N. Y.:
The Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned, residents of Port Huron, Mich., and vicinity, owners, managers, and masters, representing the maritime interests of the Great Lakes, respectfully petition you for the establishment of cable service from South Manitou Harbor light-house, Lake Michigan, to the mainland at Glen Haven, by telephone connecting with the Western Union Telegraph Company at latter place, which, if established, will be of material benefit to shipping interests. South Manitou Harbor is one of the most natural on the lakes, and is about the only one between the Straits of Mackinac and Chicago which vessels, especially of the larger class, can safely enter.

The island is also a dangerous one for wrecks, which, occurring generally in stormy weather, makes it impossible to reach mainland to secure assistance, the result of which is at times very disastrous. It is also used extensively by vessels seeking shelter who are without means of communicating their whereabouts to their owners, managers, or others interested.

Vessels lay there storm bound for days at a time. In fact, in the early and latter part of the season of navigation crafts are always at anchor there. A report kept for one season showed in the neighborhood of 400 vessels making use of it. The fact, too, that a life-saving station has been located on Sleeping Bear Point, 1½ miles west of Glen Haven, and which assurance from the Department has been given will be erected the coming spring, makes the proposed line the more necessary. Glen Haven is also a station for the display of wind signals.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1901.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have the honor to return herewith Senate bill 1464, to establish wind-signal display stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, and to recommend that the title of the bill be changed so as to provide for the establishing of "storm-warning stations" instead of "wind-signal stations." We have recently adopted the term "storm-warning" instead of "wind-signal."

In my opinion the establishing of storm-warning stations at South Manitou Island would prove of great value to lake marine interests, and I recommend that the sum of \$15,000 be favorably considered by your committee.

Very respectfully,

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
Chairman Committee on Commerce, United States Senate.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION,
Glen Haven, Mich., December 18, 1901.

MY DEAR BISHOP: Having in mind the project of connecting South Manitou Island with the mainland, I wish to say that it has been my lot to be employed a good share of the fall on South Manitou Island, and during such sojourn I have become somewhat familiar of the inconvenience of being isolated from the world. I have been a week at a time without being able to communicate with the mainland on account of storm. During such storms I witnessed as high as 18 vessels taking shelter at the South Manitou Harbor during one storm. Every storm there were more or less vessels seeking safety in the harbor—there to lie, watch, and wait, with no means of knowing what the conditions were outside.

Many at times would willingly give most any price for the privilege of sending the one word "safe" to friends and owners, who alike are deeply interested. And no one can estimate the additional number of vessels that would take shelter there during storms if there were some means of hearing from the outside, that now take the risk of weathering the storm, and many times meeting with disaster, rather than to take shelter and be where they could have no communication with friends and owners. This is a vital question and interests the thousands of sailors employed on the Great Lakes as well as every owner of a dollar's worth of vessel property, and every shipper who has a dollar's worth of freight to move by vessels, not mentioning the anxiety of countless numbers of friends of those whose lives are imperiled in every storm that sweeps the Great Lakes.

No one knows whose vessels or whose friends may be benefited, as all the traffic of the Great Lakes that enters Lake Michigan is compelled to pass close to the islands, and the passage between the islands and the mainland is filled with points and numerous shoals which are a continual menace to navigation in thick weather, when every now and then a careful master is brought to grief by having his vessel suddenly brought up upon some shoal or point when he supposed he was in the regular channel. This has occurred many times in the past, and will continue to occur as long as vessels continue to navigate the great waterways. And who can estimate the thousands of dollars' worth of property that now is lost which might be saved if there were some means of communicating with the mainland so wrecking outfits might be summoned at once? An hour's delay many times loses all. And as our lake carriers increase in size the danger of striking shoals increases. And, further, if the assistance of life-savers were needed two stations could be brought to the rescue at once.

In view of this array of facts no appropriation carrying the same expense would have more merit than the one for the cable from Sleeping Bear Point to South Manitou Island. The Government has just completed two life-saving stations, one located on Sleeping Bear Point, the other on South Manitou Island. They will be manned in the spring of 1902; then there will always be some one on duty at these points. Weather signals could be displayed at the islands and vessels get information that would be of essential value in time of storm. Relying on their own judgment, as masters are now compelled to do, they many times move too soon or wait too long, when they could have much more safety and much better dispatch could they be served with the information obtained from the weather bureaus.

Yours, truly,

D. C. WICKHAM.

Hon. R. P. BISHOP,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. PAYNE. I am satisfied, without any further reading.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, the report is an ample explanation. South Manitou Island lies some distance from the mainland. Upon this island there is a life-saving station and light-house. There is also one on the main island. The south end of this island is called the graveyard of vessels for Lake Michigan. I presume there is more traffic passes this island than almost any other point on the Great Lakes, except through Detroit River. It is of very great importance to the shipping interests. Personally my district is not interested. I only speak on behalf of the vessel owners and great shipping interests of the lakes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BISHOP. I simply want to insert one word in line 8 as an amendment. After the word "telegraph" insert the word "cable."

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 8, after the word "telegraph," insert the word "cable."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and, being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BISHOP, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REDIVISION OF THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following bill:

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 11599) to redivide the district of Alaska into three recording and judicial divisions.

Be it enacted, etc., That the district of Alaska be, and the same is hereby, divided into three recording and judicial divisions, as follows:

The first division shall include all that portion of said district east of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude.

The second division of said district shall consist of all that territory lying west, northwest, and north of that certain line described as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Colville River, on the north coast of the district of Alaska; thence following the Colville River south and west to a point where said river crosses the one hundred and fifty-fourth meridian line the second time; thence following the one hundred and fifty-fourth meridian line south to the west side of Tohtankella Mountain and to the Yukon River; thence in a southeasterly direction to the western side of Mount McKinley; thence in a southwesterly direction to the most northern point of Lake Clark; thence along the northwest side of Lake Clark to the sixtieth degree of north latitude; thence west along said degree of latitude to Kuskokwim Bay. This division shall also include the mainland west of said bay and all the islands north of the fifty-ninth degree of north latitude.

The third division shall consist of all that portion of the district of Alaska not included within the first or second divisions of said district as hereinbefore described.

This act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July 1, 1902.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LACEY. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman to explain what changes this makes in the present district of Alaska. Does it make any change in the numbers?

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. No, sir; there is no increase in the number.

Mr. LACEY. There is a No. 1, a No. 2, and a No. 3?

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. There is a No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 in this bill.

Mr. LACEY. Are they substantially the same?

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. It enlarges the third district. On account of the population filling up the country, it has developed that the work in the second district has become something like two or three times like that in the third district.

Mr. LACEY. Does this transfer Nome to any other district?

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I think not. That is my recollection of it. There is no transfer to any other district. It leaves Nome where it now is.

Mr. LACEY. I would like to ask the gentleman a still further question. Have the committee investigated the propriety of remodeling the law in some respects, so as to take away political powers from the court, so as to relieve the court from the necessary taint that is liable to attach to any court that exercises political jurisdiction?

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. No, sir; the committee did not investigate that question.

Mr. LACEY. I will ask the gentleman if he does not think there ought to be an amendment in this bill which will require that these recorders, which are purely political officers, shall be appointed by the governor or executive rather than by the judges, so as to relieve the judges of the political complications that have arisen there by reason of the political power given to them that does not properly and should never belong to a court.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to express an opinion on this subject. Generally speaking, I may say, I am not in favor of vesting political power with the judges, but this measure came to the committee with the recommendation of the Attorney-General and the whole of the judges of the district of Alaska.

Mr. LACEY. I would commend to my friend the propriety of taking out of the courts of Alaska the political powers that have given so much trouble there.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I am quite sure if such a bill were introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary it will take pleasure in giving it a full and fair consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and, being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10068) for the creation of a national bureau of criminal identification.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be established and maintained in Washington, D. C., in connection with the Department of Justice of the United States, a division to be known as the national bureau of criminal identification, where shall be collected and filed, so far as may be practicable for record and report, plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, information, and measurements of all persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for violating any of the military, naval, or criminal laws of the United States, including the laws in force in any of the Territories or

possessions of the United States, violations of which are punishable by the United States courts.

In said bureau shall also be collected and filed for record and report, so far as may be practicable, such plates, photographs, pictures, measurements, information, and descriptions of persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for crimes committed in any State or Territory: *Provided,* That the constituted authorities of the several States and Territories, or of the municipalities thereof, shall provide the same for such purposes: *And provided,* That all such plates, photographs, outlines, measurements, information, and descriptions shall be transmitted to the director of said national bureau of criminal identification, with a duly prepared certificate from an authorized officer or officers of the law having in charge such convicted person or persons: *And provided,* That the plate, photograph, outline, measurement, information, or description of any person wanted by the United States or State authorities for violation of any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or any State or Territory may also be filed in said bureau as aforesaid: *And provided,* That before receiving, filing, or recording any such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, or descriptions the director of said bureau shall be furnished for record with a certificate from the executive of any such State or Territory, or the mayor, town clerk, or recorder of any municipality therein, setting forth the fact that such State, Territory, or municipality is duly authorized by law or ordinance to cooperate and exchange such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, and descriptions of persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for crimes with said national bureau of criminal identification. Said certificate shall also contain the name of the official or officials who may transmit such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, or descriptions as duly authorized to provide the same, and to receive such in return as said national bureau of criminal identification may have to furnish.

That all such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, or descriptions which may be received, filed, and recorded shall be placed in a systematic manner for ready consultation and comparison, and any information pertaining to the same, or any identification of person upon description furnished by any official aforesaid, through comparison with such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, or description already filed and recorded, shall be furnished on request to any United States official duly authorized to receive the same, or to any State or municipal official, as aforesaid, who shall certify that the same is wanted in the interests of public justice and not for any private or personal use.

The several departments of the United States Government shall forward for record and file in said bureau any plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, or information pertaining to any person who has or may in any way design or indicate that he or she may contemplate the violation or is known to have violated any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or the criminal law of any State or Territory, when it shall have been determined by the principal official of any such department that the same is necessary for the prevention or detection of crime, or in the interests of the public welfare.

That there shall be a director of said bureau who shall be appointed by the Attorney-General of the United States, who, in order to better secure harmonious cooperation in the prosecution of the work herein contemplated, shall first confer with the chiefs of police composing the board of governors, as appointed by the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States, together with the Chief of the Secret Service and the chief inspector for the Post-Office Department, after each of whom shall have been legally qualified to participate in the privileges of said bureau as hereinbefore contemplated, and said director may be removed for cause at any time by the Attorney-General after an opportunity has been given him to be heard on written charges.

Said director shall be experienced in criminology, and have a general knowledge of professional criminals, and shall be expert in the several kinds of criminal measurements which may be in use in the United States.

He shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, be furnished with 1 stenographer at \$1,200, 3 clerks, 1 of whom shall be a practical photographer, at \$1,000 per annum each, and a messenger at \$600 per annum, and shall be authorized and empowered to employ 4 skilled operators in the detection and prevention of crime, at a salary of \$1,500 each per annum, who may be assigned to any confidential work in the prevention and detection of crime, securing of information, etc., in connection with said bureau which may be necessary, and actual traveling expenses incurred shall be paid from the fund provided for the general expenses of said bureau, and all requisite furniture, stationery, and apparatus for maintaining such bureau, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000, which several sums are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Amend page 2, line 22, by inserting after the word "mayor" the words "town clerk, or recorder."

Amend page 4, lines 11 and 12, by striking out of said lines, after the word "who," in line 11, the following: "in order to better secure harmonious cooperation in the prosecution of the work herein contemplated."

Add at the end of the bill the following:

"The records and information in possession of said bureau shall be open to the inspection and examination of all persons engaged in scientific investigations, or in the study of criminology, under the direction of the Attorney-General."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I do not desire to object, but I should like a full explanation of the operations of the bill.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

JOSEPH M. SIMMS.

Mr. CONRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3360) for the promotion of First Lieut. Joseph M. Simms, Revenue-Cutter Service.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to advance Lieut. Joseph M. Simms, Revenue-Cutter Service, one grade, from first lieutenant to that of captain, on the "Permanent waiting orders" list in the Revenue-Cutter Service, for meritorious acts of public service and wounds received in the United States service as appears upon the public records of the volunteer service of the Army and Navy and of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read:

At the end of the bill insert:

"*Provided,* That this act shall not increase the pay of said Simms above that provided for a first lieutenant on the retired list, to wit, \$1,875.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have some explanation of the bill.

Mr. CONRY. Mr. Speaker, the explanation is that the bill passed a short time ago providing for the Revenue-Cutter Service gave no power to the President of the United States to make the same promotion as in the naval and Army service. The gentleman from New York will understand that this carries no possible increase in salary whatever. The lieutenant is receiving \$1,890 per annum, and it is merely a reward for his services in promoting him to the rank of captain. It has the unanimous support of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and is believed to be due him as a recognition of the meritorious services of the gentleman during the war of 1861-1865.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CONRY. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment I wish to offer. The SPEAKER. Is it an amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. CONRY. It is. The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, line 2, in the committee amendment, strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert the word "ninety."

Mr. CONRY. That is merely to cure a clerical error. The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to. The committee amendment as amended was agreed to. The bill was ordered to be read a third time; was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. CONRY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

RETIREMENT OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 5213) providing for the selection and retirement of medical officers in the Army.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to select one from such medical officers of the Army as have served forty-one years or more, nine years of which shall have been as Surgeon-General, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint him a major-general of the United States Army, for the purpose of placing him on the retired list.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, the House bill was reported in the same language by the Committee on Military Affairs after conference with the War Department. Very briefly, it places the Surgeon-General of the Army on the same basis as the Surgeon-General of the Navy. General Sternberg will be the beneficiary of the bill. He has served over forty years and rendered distinguished services. By an act of Congress the Surgeon of the Navy has been retired with increased rank. The medical profession all over the United States has asked the same recognition for the Surgeon-General of the Army, the War Department has recommended it, and it seems to me but an act of justice to a man who has rendered such conspicuous service during all his life to give him the same recognition that has been accorded to a like officer of a sister branch of the service.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will state to the gentleman from Iowa that the House a few days ago repealed as far as the House is concerned the statute by which naval officers were retired at a higher grade.

Mr. HULL. That is true; but it will not affect those already retired. I will say that in my judgment the services rendered by General Sternberg during his life, not only for the Army but for the cause of science, make this recognition a fit one for Congress, notwithstanding the House has repealed the provision put in the personnel bill. The officers largely who would receive the benefit of such a provision have received it, and that is especially true in the case of the Surgeon-General who retired last year and was succeeded by Dr. Rixey. Of course, Dr. Rixey would not come in under the provisions of the bill even if it had not been repealed. It seems to me in the interest of justice and fair dealing that this bill should pass in order that the Surgeon-General of the Army may receive the same benefit as is accorded to the Surgeon-General of the Navy.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Did all the Democrats on the committee vote in favor of it?

Mr. HULL. I think they were all in favor of it, as far as I know; there was no yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Did it meet the approval of all the Democrats?

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned, it meets with my approval, and, as far as I know, it met with the approval of all the Democrats that were present when the bill was up. This bill has a peculiar basis. General Sternberg has rendered peculiar services to the cause of science, notably in the case of yellow fever and discoveries of that character, and I really believe that the bill ought to pass, and I hope my friend from Alabama will not oppose it.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, pending unanimous consent for its consideration, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee in regard to the Greenleaf bill and the Smith bill. Those are two men both of whom have had over forty years of service, and the cases are pending before the Military Committee. Both of them have the same record that Dr. Sternberg has, and they only ask to be made brigadiers. The Sternberg bill is called up to make him a major-general. I will ask if these bills have been considered and why they can not be reported and considered together?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, they do not stand on the same basis, because these gentlemen are on the retired list, and while the cases have been discussed informally, there has been grave doubt as to the advisability of invading the retired list. It opens up a much larger field—one that will give a great deal more trouble. The measure involves different questions, which are not all to be considered in the same connection.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I wish to say to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] that I think this is unquestionably a class of legislation that ought not to be indulged in—the singling out of particular men as favorites and promoting them above other men. As I understand from what the gentleman from Iowa has just said, there are other officers in the Army and in this corps who are now seeking this class of promotion, and if we pass this bill they will expect similar action in their cases, and if they do not get it they will feel that injustice has been done to them. I ask the gentleman to let this matter go over for the present. I would like an opportunity to look into the report further.

Mr. HULL. Then I will withdraw the report. The gentleman's request is equivalent to an objection.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I put it in the form I did because I did not wish to imply that I intended necessarily to insist upon the objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HULL. I withdraw the request until the gentleman from Alabama may have time to examine the report.

The SPEAKER. That is equivalent to an objection.

WATER POWER AT MUSCLE SHOALS, ALABAMA.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the desk.

The bill (H. R. 14051) granting to N. F. Thompson and associates the right to erect a dam and construct power station at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I object.

FALSE MARKING OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House, with the amendments of the Senate, the bill (H. R. 9960) to prevent the false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or Territory in which they are made or produced.

The amendments were read.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments of the Senate be nonconcurring in and a conference with the Senate asked.

There being no objection, it was ordered accordingly; and the Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. HEPBURN, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama as conferees on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. In connection with the bill just acted on the Chair desires to state that the rule adopted last evening does not apply in a case of this kind; and it would have been in order to bring up the bill by a motion. The Chair makes this statement in order to avoid any misapprehension on the subject.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of business on the Private Calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. CAPRON in the chair.

GEORGE F. GREGG.

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4990) granting an increase of pension to George F. Gregg.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place upon the pension rolls the name of George F. Gregg, late private in Company G, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$30 a month from and after the passage of this act in lieu of the pension he is now receiving under certificate No. 990579.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George F. Gregg, late of Company G,

Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY WELCH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5152) granting a pension to Mary Welch.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Welch, widow of Richard Welch, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES B. MARTIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8149) granting an increase of pension to James B. Martin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James B. Martin, of Henry County, Mo., late a private in Company C, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James B. Martin, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN MURPHY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14146) granting an increase of pension to John Murphy.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Murphy, late of Company C, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ABNER H. LESTER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12430) granting a pension to Abner H. Lester.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abner H. Lester, late of Company I, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of any former erroneous payments of pension.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 11 strike out the word "any."

In same line, after the word "former," insert the words "alleged overpayments or."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JULIA B. SHURTLEFF.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13063) granting a pension to Julia B. Shurtleff.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Julia B. Shurtleff, widow of Edward Selfridge Shurtleff, late acting master, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Selfridge" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "S."

In line 7 strike out the word "to."

In line 8, after the word "month," add the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Julia B. Shurtleff."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. BOUTELL having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the President of the United States, by Mr. B. F. BARNES, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On May 22, 1902:

H. R. 5096. An act to place the name of Paul Crum on the muster rolls of Company B, First Regiment North Dakota Volunteer Infantry;

H. R. 4393. An act reserving from the public lands in the State of Oregon as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States, and for the protection and preservation of the game, fish, timber, and all other natural objects therein, a tract of land herein described, etc.; and

H. R. 9037. An act to allow the commutation of and second homestead entries in certain cases.

On May 23, 1902:

H. R. 1681. An act granting a pension to Emma G. Harvey;
H. R. 3277. An act granting a pension to Frances J. Abercrombie;

H. R. 4622. An act granting a pension to Frank W. Lynn;

H. R. 4927. An act granting a pension to George Tucker;

H. R. 4993. An act granting a pension to Mary Shelton Huston;

H. R. 6434. An act granting a pension to Mary J. Fitch;

H. R. 7901. An act granting a pension to Dewitt Clinton Letts;

H. R. 8351. An act granting a pension to Matthew V. Ellis;

H. R. 9777. An act granting a pension to Helen F. Lasher;

H. R. 10496. An act granting a pension to James T. Steele;

H. R. 11181. An act granting a pension to Alice D. H. Krause;

H. R. 11787. An act granting a pension to John J. Manner;

H. R. 11894. An act granting a pension to Hannah A. Timmons;

H. R. 12552. An act granting a pension to Erwin A. Burke,

alias Burt A. Erwin;

H. R. 12788. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth McDonald;

H. R. 13093. An act granting a pension to Eliza A. Brownlow;

H. R. 1380. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary

Tate;

H. R. 1479. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael

Marnane;

H. R. 2129. An act granting an increase of pension to Warren

W. Lawrence;

H. R. 2436. An act granting an increase of pension to James W.

Roath;

H. R. 2486. An act granting an increase of pension to William

Matthews;

H. R. 3756. An act granting an increase of pension to James

C. G. Smith;

H. R. 5110. An act granting an increase of pension to William

H. Dixon;

H. R. 5183. An act granting an increase of pension to William

Holdridge;

H. R. 5190. An act granting an increase of pension to Alvin J.

Hartzell;

H. R. 5217. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth

P. Sigfried;

H. R. 5254. An act granting an increase of pension to Enos G.

Budd;

H. R. 5600. An act granting an increase of pension to John G.

Sanders;

H. R. 5870. An act granting an increase of pension to Oscar W.

Lowery;

H. R. 6441. An act granting an increase of pension to William

H. Wood;

H. R. 6645. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann E.

Austin;

H. R. 7507. An act granting an increase of pension to James

M. Ashley;

H. R. 7840. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver

Kerr;

H. R. 7982. An act granting an increase of pension to William

T. Peterson;

H. R. 8007. An act granting an increase of pension to James

W. Lewis;

H. R. 8016. An act granting an increase of pension to Hannibal

C. Saint Clair;

H. R. 8788. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob

Weidel;

H. R. 8913. An act granting an increase of pension to Rachel

S. Lyman;

H. R. 9156. An act granting an increase of pension to Uriah

Garber.

H. R. 9656. An act granting an increase of pension to Lunsford

Y. Bailey;

H. R. 9819. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert

A. Pinn;

H. R. 10122. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Burket;
 H. R. 10396. An act granting an increase of pension to Elvin A. Esty;
 H. R. 11051. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Williams;
 H. R. 11117. An act granting an increase of pension to William T. Hamilton;
 H. R. 11325. An act granting an increase of pension to James Merrick;
 H. R. 11662. An act granting an increase of pension to Albion P. Stiles;
 H. R. 11665. An act granting an increase of pension to Cable C. Briggs;
 H. R. 11695. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Hutton;
 H. R. 11783. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Montgomery;
 H. R. 11850. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Volkmar;
 H. R. 11920. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Wertz;
 H. R. 12015. An act granting an increase of pension to Edgar T. Daniels;
 H. R. 12145. An act granting an increase of pension to Caleb W. Story;
 H. R. 12148. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick O. Clark;
 H. R. 12239. An act granting an increase of pension to Agnes Clark;
 H. R. 12713. An act granting an increase of pension to Bernard McCormick;
 H. R. 12855. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton Brown;
 H. R. 12899. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Rightmire;
 H. R. 13416. An act granting an increase of pension to Isabella H. Thompson; and
 H. R. 13439. An act granting an increase of pension to William Blanchard.

JOHN L. MOORE.

The committee resumed its session.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10339) granting an increase of pension to John L. Moore.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of John L. Moore, late a sergeant in Company A, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John L. Moore, late of Company A, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I have any particular objection to the bill that is now before the committee, or to probably ninety-nine out of every hundred that is considered by the committee. There was a time when I devoted some little effort in endeavoring to call the attention of the House to a character of legislation which, to say the best, is vicious. I speak upon this claim particularly, because I picked this claim out among a dozen or fifteen others. It is no worse than many that have gone before; it is no worse than many probably that will follow after it; but I can not refrain from calling the attention of the country—not of the committee, because the committee does not care—to this particular claim, which is a sample, I believe, and a fair sample, of the pension claims which Congress is now considering.

This is a bill to give John L. Moore a pension of \$30 a month. No allegation is made that John L. Moore contracted disability in the service. Two or three other reports contain similar language to this. I quote:

Following established precedents to increase to \$30 a month the pension of those who are shown to be helpless and in destitute circumstances, your committee recommends a like increase in this case and reports the bill back with the recommendation that it pass after the same shall have been amended as follows.

Now, John L. Moore, as I said, it is not claimed was ever disabled in the service of his country. It is claimed that some twenty years ago he was injured while mining coal, and I am perfectly willing to admit that the man is totally disabled. I accept the report upon that, but when the committee say here, as they say

in other reports that I have, "following established precedent"—that is, the Committee on Invalid Pensions have established the precedent, and Congress has indorsed that precedent to give, not in all cases, but in such cases as can be brought before the Committee on Invalid Pensions, a gratuity of \$30 a month—I think it is going too far. I think that that legislation is absolutely wrong. If John L. Moore is entitled to \$30 a month because he is at present disabled, after Congress shall adopt it, then I say Congress is recreant to the duty that it owes to every soldier who is at present totally and permanently disabled, and it is a character of legislation which a self-respecting body, in my opinion, never should countenance.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I want to suggest to the gentleman from California that there is now a favorable report by the Invalid Pensions Committee, a unanimous report, recommending the passage of a bill that obviates this class of legislation, giving all old soldiers of at least one year's service who are totally disabled by reason of paralysis, locomotor ataxia, or blindness, to the extent of requiring the constant aid of an attendant, a pension of \$30 a month. That is now pending.

Mr. LOUD. Pending where?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. In the House.

Mr. LOUD. Been reported from the committee?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Been reported from the committee, yes; and it is now on the Calendar, and it is the policy of the committee to press that to final action.

Mr. LOUD. Then why is it not called up and passed?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. The Speaker had not recognized us, and that is the only reason.

Mr. LOUD. Well, I apprehend that he never will.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. He has promised that he will, and I have no doubt that he will early next week.

Mr. LOUD. And if he shall, I apprehend that Congress will hesitate long before it will pass any such legislation.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I hope not.

Mr. LOUD. Well, I know the gentleman has honest views regarding men who served in the Army from 1861 to 1865. I have watched the course of the gentleman here and I have found him always honest, earnest, and sincere. He never has failed in his duty to the old soldier as he sees it, and never to my recollection when he has been upon the floor of the House has there been a rule adopted or a motion made to make a special order that the gentleman has not arisen in his place, in order that the House may know that he is ever vigilant, and asked if this order about to be made will in any way interfere with pension day.

As one member of this House, Mr. Chairman, I never should advocate any such legislation. It is not right simply from the fact that a man has rendered service in the rank and file or shall have had a commission and shall in ten or twenty or thirty or forty or fifty years afterwards become disabled—it is not right that he should be entitled to any more consideration than the man who never entered the service, and I speak as a man who saw some service, comparable, I think, with the average soldier who performed his duty in the ranks.

I know that has been doubted. I know that my record has been examined in the War Department no less than 12 separate times. I know that the rule of the War Department will not permit the average citizen to go and endeavor to ascertain what the record of any soldier shall have been. The Committees on Pensions, however, are accorded the privilege, and I believe that is as far as it extends. They have been accorded the privilege of calling up the record of any person. Now, why, in God's name, any member of the Committee on Pensions or of the Committee on Invalid Pensions ever should desire to call up the record of E. F. LOUD I can not understand. He never has yet been an applicant for a pension before either of those committees. So it must have been with the evident intent to see if something could not be found in the record of E. F. LOUD whereby he could be attacked on the floor of this House.

Now, this is not new. It is a year or two old. I say again, as a man who rendered some little service—small, it is true, one of two million seven or eight hundred thousand—lost in that great mass of men, I speak regarding what I believe a country owes its soldiers. A man volunteers in defense of his flag, it is claimed, out of patriotic motives. He only returns to that government which protects him and his what little service he can in time of danger. If during his service he shall receive any disability that will in any manner prevent him from earning a livelihood, then the rest of the people of the country should be taxed to repay what has been taken away in defense of that country's flag. But if the man shall come out of the service as good as he went in, he has simply rendered a duty that every man owes his country and the debt is canceled.

I believe the act of 1890 was going to the very extreme of madness. I hope the act the gentleman contemplates may never receive the sanction of Congress; but perhaps it may. We have been going along step by step. We will go, perhaps, far enough so that the people of this country may ultimately rise up in their might and madness and retire to private life men who are implicated in acts of that kind, where, in my humble opinion, they should be permitted to reside for the rest of their lives. We have in our charge here the interests of seventy-five or eighty millions of people.

No nation on the face of the earth has ever rewarded as beneficently as we have those who rendered service during wars. I say again we have gone beyond the point of reason in rewarding men who did their duty to their country. When I rose here I was unaware that even the Committee on Invalid Pensions had the nerve and hardihood to attempt legislation that the gentleman from Indiana says they have reported, and a measure that is now upon the Calendar. I would like to ask the gentleman what rate per month the bill proposes?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Thirty dollars a month.

Mr. LOUD. That bill proposes to put upon the pension roll ultimately at \$30 a month 95 per cent of the living ex-soldiers. When the average man arrives at the age of 65 he is incompetent to earn a livelihood, wholly incompetent by reason of natural physical conditions. Many become incompetent long before that, and under your bill they will be put on the pension roll at \$30 a month, to swell a roll now larger than the amount of money spent by any nation of Europe to support its whole army and its pension roll.

I will say this to the Committee on Invalid Pensions: That if they have reported a measure of this kind they have done what was their duty, because if John Smith is entitled to \$30 a month because he is unfortunate and disabled then every man who serves his country, when he reaches that condition, is entitled to the same. Pension legislation, to my mind, has become a disgrace to this legislative body. During this session of Congress we have, on eight days, passed 1,169 pension bills, probably not exceeding twenty hours having been spent to pass 1,169 bills. Most of these cases have been examined by the Pension Bureau very carefully, by a body that we constitute, that have used deliberation with all the means at their command and have rejected them. They come to Congress.

Now, what is the routine? Let us be fair with ourselves and frank with the country. Representative Smith or Jones is entitled to so many bills. He goes to the member to whom his bills are referred, and I think I am speaking correctly of what is actually done, and says: "I wish you would report that bill." I think in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that bill is reported, and the man himself selects the bill which shall be reported; and without desiring to criticize particularly the Committee on Invalid Pensions, let us see how it works there? A member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions introduces a bill. He refers it to himself. He orders a report made. It goes upon the Calendar. It has there in front of it or back of it 100 or 150 other bills.

The chairman of the Committee of the Whole works as if he was working for a thousand dollars a minute [laughter] and speaks as fast as he can; the Clerk begins, the perspiration showing in his face, and his actions show that he feels that "We have got this day and we must get through as many as we can," and the bill is passed; and one member of Congress and no more knows the merits or demerits of that bill.

Mr. KLEBERG. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly.

Mr. KLEBERG. Does not the gentleman think that for that reason it is best to have some general legislation and submit a bill upon which this body can pass, and, if it has a mind to, pension soldiers of that character; that we should have some general legislation, and that that is the very reason that a bill of this kind should be reported by that committee and have an opportunity to be considered?

Mr. LOUD. I want to commend the Committee on Invalid Pensions for having the courage of their convictions.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I will say to the gentleman that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than to get an unmeritorious bill through that committee. I have had some experience in trying to get good cases favorably reported, and know whereof I speak.

Mr. LOUD. I am not making any statement against the Committee on Invalid Pensions. But there is but one member on the floor of this House that has any conception of the merits or demerits of a claim that we pass upon here on Fridays. Now, I may be mistaken.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Do you know of any bill reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to this House that has not been supported by affidavit, proof filed, and considered by that committee?

Mr. LOUD. I do not know anything about that. I know it is a physical impossibility, my friend from Indiana, for any one committee, sitting as a committee, to investigate the evidence which must be submitted in a case of this kind to pass upon eleven hundred and sixty-nine cases in less than four months.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Does not the gentleman think it is quite unfair to make a wholesale charge that nobody knows anything about the merits of these bills; and does he not think that for his charge to have any respectful consideration, either in this committee or by the country, that he ought to be prepared to cite some case out of the eleven hundred which has been passed without proof?

Mr. LOUD. Why, the case we brought up here has no proof in the world, not even an allegation that the man is entitled to a pension.

Mr. OVERSTREET. I think it is proper that the gentleman thoroughly understand that this wholesale charge ought not to go unchallenged, when he says we do not know anything about these cases. I do know something of the situation in that committee, and can say that not a single bill reported by that committee is not known to more than one.

Mr. LOUD. I did not say anything of the kind.

Mr. OVERSTREET. A bill is not reported by the committee until it has been considered by the committee and is substantiated by affidavit proof.

Mr. LOUD. I do not care anything about that. I say as a rule the bill is referred to one member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and as a matter of fact it is a physical impossibility for the Committee on Invalid Pensions to consider with care or an attempt at care 1,169 pension bills.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I have been on the Committee on Pensions in the Fifty-sixth Congress and in this Congress, and I can say for that committee that whenever a bill is introduced and sent to that committee it is referred to a subcommittee, and all the facts are gone into and laid before the entire committee and the chairman, discussed, considered, and weighed properly before any action is taken relative to any single bill. There has not been an exception.

Mr. LOUD. That committee has not reported more than 125 cases.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. You named both committees.

Mr. LOUD. I am talking about the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. You said Committee on Pensions, too.

Mr. LOUD. If I said Pensions, I did not so intend it. My information is that the Committee on Pensions do examine the cases that come before them with some care.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I am obliged to you. You did say Pensions. I know it was an accident.

Mr. LOUD. If I said Pensions I am perfectly willing to withdraw so far as that committee is concerned.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Did you say, "with some care?"

Mr. LOUD. I said "with some care."

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Only some.

Mr. LOUD. Well—

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I desire to suggest to the gentleman that they are examined with great care in that committee.

Mr. LOUD. Well, I do not care to discuss the technical meaning of "great" or "some."

Mr. RUCKER. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly.

Mr. RUCKER. Has the gentleman introduced any private pension bills?

Mr. LOUD. I have not.

Mr. RUCKER. I want to say to the gentleman if he had and either of these committees treated him the same as they do me, he would not get a bill reported from the committee until he had produced all the proof necessary to show the merits of the bill.

Mr. LOUD. I do not doubt that. I have not claimed that there was not proof required to be presented. Oh, I have claimed from information in my possession that the rule of the Invalid Pension Committee is to have a case referred to one member, and he is a subcommittee, and the report to the committee is formal.

Mr. LANDIS. Will the gentleman permit me an interruption?

Mr. LOUD. Yes.

Mr. LANDIS. I was going to ask the gentleman if, in his judgment, there is more than one committee in this House that gives careful consideration to all the questions that come before it?

Mr. LOUD. Yes; possibly two. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is one, and which is the other?

Mr. LOUD. I was not positive about more than one. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Let me suggest to the gentleman from California that the committee have rules governing the granting of pensions, and the individual member who first considers it, the subcommittee that thereafter considers it, and the Pension Committee that considers pension cases are governed by the rules, which have practically the force of law in this House, and none will be granted unless they are within those rules, these rules regulating the consideration of the cases presented.

Mr. LOUD. I admit that. But what right has the Committee on Invalid Pensions to establish a rule that they will pay \$30 a month to a man that is disabled and not the result of service?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. It is rendered necessary because we have no general law to pension in cases equally meritorious, it seems to me, as those class of cases rejected by the Bureau of Pensions.

Mr. LOUD. Why did not you have a general law years ago?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I think it is ample if we have it at this time, if we can secure it and relieve Congress.

Mr. LOUD. Yes; and if you pass these bills on the Calendar your Committee on Invalid Pensions will continue to grind as long as there is water to turn the wheel.

Mr. GIBSON. I wish to state to the gentleman that his informant is very much mistaken about the practice and the rule of the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. LOUD. Well, let us see about that. How many days a week does your committee meet?

Mr. GIBSON. Twice a week.

Mr. LOUD. How long are they in session?

Mr. GIBSON. Two hours. That is, while the committee is in session. Many of us are in there a large part of the day.

Mr. LOUD. I do not doubt it at all.

Mr. GIBSON. We investigate the cases, and instead of the case being referred to 1 member it is referred to 3 members, and then it is reported to the full 15 members, who all pass upon the case.

Mr. LOUD. Now, if that is all of the gentleman's statement, at the best he states that they are in session four hours between pension days. I know it has been my experience on committees that it is seldom a quorum appears before 11 o'clock, but I suppose the Committee on Pensions are always there at 10 o'clock sharp. Well, there are eight hours in which you have reported to this House on some occasions more than 100 cases, and I say it is a physical impossibility for the committee to give any consideration whatever to at least 25 pension cases an hour.

Now, I only take the conditions as they are. It does not make any difference what anybody may have said to me, I believe that to be the policy of your committee, because it is impossible for it to give due consideration to every one of these cases. Every one of the committee knows and must know that it takes time to examine the history of one of these cases and read the testimony and understand what it is. I know that when the committees that I have the honor to be on pass a bill a day we are doing pretty well. We more frequently take one, three, four, and five days to consider a bill than we do when we pass one bill a day.

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. LOUD. Yes; if you have not asked me one already.

Mr. MANN. Is it not a fact that the Post-Office Committee is required to consider the expenditure of more money and nearly as many items in preparing the Post-Office appropriation bill as the Invalid Pension Committee is in preparing all of these pension bills?

Mr. LOUD. I do not think so.

Mr. MANN. That committee decides how many clerks you have in a great many different offices, and you have to decide a great many questions upon which you do not have a full hearing, and you have to take the opinion of somebody.

Mr. LOUD. We have fifteen thousand clerks this year and the increase in the business of the Post-Office Department has been so much, and we always increase by percentage. So in carrying it on from year to year the work is not done in the detailed case.

Mr. MANN. I am not criticising the gentleman in the work of the Post-Office Committee; quite the contrary. If the gentleman supposes the Invalid Pension Committee takes up a particular pension claim and refers it to a member of the committee, and that that bill is therefore reported with a favorable recommendation, the gentleman is entirely mistaken, because I dare say that more than one-half of the bills are reported with amendments.

Mr. LOUD. There is no doubt about that; they correct things that are palpably wrong.

Mr. MANN. Well, a very large proportion are reported with the amounts decreased.

Mr. LOUD. Perhaps so; I do not know anything about that.

Mr. RUCKER. Will the gentleman let me make a statement?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly.

Mr. RUCKER. Does the gentleman from California know that the Invalid Pensions Committee and also the Pensions Committee have constantly in their employ an expert to make up the abstract of each of these cases so as to present it to the committee in a concrete and compact form?

Mr. LOUD. Yes; and I know that this very case has been through the hands of several experts, has been examined time and again by a department which costs us some million dollars a year to run, and that they have reported against the case. The expert in the room down here in the corner of this building can take up these cases and brief ten or fifteen of them a day and pass upon them. I will venture the assertion that the expert has mighty little to say as to whether a case shall be reported favorably or not.

Mr. RUCKER. That is the gentleman's opinion.

Mr. LOUD. Well, I will venture that assertion.

Mr. RUCKER. My observation has been very much the other way.

Mr. LOUD. I will venture the assertion that when he is told to make up a favorable report he makes it favorable.

Mr. RUCKER. With all respect to the gentleman from California, I want to say that I believe that remark is absolutely and totally unwarranted with reference to either of these gentlemen. I have found them to be technically accurate and very conscientious with every report that they have passed upon within my knowledge.

Mr. LOUD. Well, then, let us take the other supposition—that the expert passes upon these cases against the judgment of the committee. It must be either one way or the other.

Mr. RUCKER. He submits the facts to the committee.

Mr. CLARK. I will tell you what this expert does. He goes to the Department and hunts up evidence. I was on the old Pension Committee a few years ago, and I know they could hardly get along without such assistance as a man in this position rendered.

Mr. LOUD. I am not condemning the assistant; I think he is very valuable. I think that if we only had a few more such men we could pass more pension cases.

Mr. CLARK. You and I were both on that committee some years ago.

Mr. LOUD. Oh, no; not I.

Mr. CLARK. I mean on the old Pensions Committee.

Mr. LOUD. Oh, no; do not charge me with that. [Laughter.] I have been charged with enough things. I was on the Committee on Claims, I think, with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] some years ago; and that was bad enough. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIBSON. I wish to inform the gentleman from California that if our expert were told in any case that he was expected to write a favorable or an unfavorable report, he would insult the man who undertook to tell him so, even if he were a Congressman; and the Invalid Pensions Committee would sustain him.

Mr. LOUD. Now, let us take the other horn of the dilemma—that this expert runs the committee. It must be either one way or the other. Either the committee directs him to make the report or this man directs the committee how to make the report. Which way do you gentlemen choose to have it? The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GIBSON] says that this man would scorn to make out a report in the manner he was directed to make it.

Mr. GRAFF. Is it not possible for this expert assistant to make a report of the facts and then for the committee to make up its mind whether or not the proposed beneficiary is, on the facts, entitled to the pension?

Mr. LOUD. Well, at the end of every report, as my friend from Indiana knows, there is a recommendation written by somebody. Now, are we to suppose that this expert, if he were told to write out a certain recommendation, would not do it?

Mr. GRAFF. I know this, giving my own personal experience: I have had a number of bills submitted to this expert and he has gone over the evidence submitted. In a number of those cases I have been satisfied in my own mind that the beneficiary was entitled to a pension, and have been very anxious to have the bill favorably reported; yet this man has reported adversely time and again.

Mr. LOUD. And you had nothing to say about it?

Mr. GRAFF. No; I am not expected to have anything to say about it.

Mr. LOUD. Then the expert is the committee?

Mr. GRAFF. No; the expert reported the facts, and reported that in his judgment the evidence did not justify the committee in making a favorable report.

Mr. LOUD. Well, I want to say that I would have been

through half an hour ago if gentlemen had let me alone. They will have their own opportunity to put themselves on record.

Mr. KLEBERG. The gentleman stated a while ago his belief that the experts in these cases are instructed to make up a report that will suit the member or the committee making the request. Now, in that proposition the gentleman from California is laboring under a total mistake. The expert of course makes up the case—makes up the brief of the facts; he states the facts as they are, for nothing escapes him. That is his business, and we have a very efficient man in that position. Then he answers every question that any member or the entire committee may raise, and the committee decides whether the bill shall be reported favorably or unfavorably.

Mr. LOUD. Now, which makes up the report—the individual member or the committee?

Mr. KLEBERG. The committee makes the report.

Mr. LOUD. Which is it that examines the report of this expert—the individual member or the committee?

Mr. KLEBERG. Any individual member and the committee, too. This man is constantly in the room of the committee.

Mr. LOUD. What is the custom in that respect?

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, every member has a right to make an examination for himself and report it to the full committee or to a subcommittee.

Mr. LOUD. Are you on the Invalid Pensions Committee?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. LOUD. Well, I have great respect for you as a member of Congress, although I believe that good men's judgments may be warped. I think we have pursued this subject until even the best men in Congress have lost their judgment and have forgotten that there are seventy-five or eighty millions of people who must earn this money by the sweat of their faces to pay men and women a gratuity to which under the law they are not entitled.

Mr. KLEBERG. Now, I wish to reply to that. Does the gentleman call this a gratuity?

Mr. LOUD. I do.

Mr. KLEBERG. Then you must charge the entire Congress with passing these gratuities for the last twenty-five years.

Mr. LOUD. So I have.

Mr. KLEBERG. And do not charge the members of the committee with it.

Mr. LOUD. Well, the committee reports it.

Mr. KLEBERG. This is a precedent that has been established by Congress, and we are following the precedent.

Mr. LOUD. The committee starts it.

Mr. KLEBERG. And the country would condemn a man who would not stand by that precedent. [Applause.]

Mr. LOUD. Well, so far as the "gentleman from California" is concerned, he will take care of his part of the country, and the gentleman from Texas may take care of his.

Mr. KLEBERG. I am able to do it.

Mr. LOUD. And when the gentleman from Texas shall have been here as long as I have, he will probably think he has been here long enough.

Mr. KLEBERG. I think so.

Mr. LOUD. I have characterized this character of legislation in years gone by as vicious. I am of the same opinion to-day. Now, let us see. There are in my district men who have written me this year—36 up to the present time—who claim to be totally disabled, unable to earn a livelihood—disabled not as the result of their service. As a member of Congress, looking at my duty in my own way, I believe that the Government has no right to take money out of the public Treasury unwarranted by law. Now, these men are unfortunate. Men that never have been in the service are unfortunate, and they are around us everywhere. Every place you go you find cripples, you find paralytics, and men wholly unable to support themselves.

Now, should Congress go into the business of relieving every person in the United States who has been unfortunate? Oh, you say, no; but if he happened to have been in the Army for ninety days, however, he has got a claim upon the whole people, which is what I deny. I hold that he has no claim on the whole people, because he has done only his duty; and if he were in the Army for ninety days or a hundred days or for six months, he has done but a small portion of it. My God, if every person in this country must be paid in dollars and cents for doing his duty, where are you going to find the people to tax to pay for it?

Mr. RUCKER. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly.

Mr. RUCKER. The gentleman speaks of a gratuity.

Mr. LOUD. Yes.

Mr. RUCKER. Now, I want to suggest to him that every dollar paid out by reason of one of these special bills is paid by reason of enactment of law.

Mr. LOUD. Yes.

Mr. RUCKER. That is law. It is not a gratuity. It is a law

passed by Congress, and is just as binding and effective as the law under which the gentleman draws his salary and I draw mine.

Mr. LOUD. Oh, yes; but my law happens to be general, however. I am not paid any more than the gentleman is paid as a member of Congress. It is a law general in its character, and there is a law general in its character which applies to men who served in the Army and received injuries who, under the law of 1890, are paid a maximum pension of \$12 a month, but to pension a man who is disabled, whether it be the result of his being in the Army or not, is vicious.

Mr. BOWIE. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. LOUD. Yes.

Mr. BOWIE. I want to ask the gentleman a question, if he thinks the Commissioner of Pensions never makes any mistakes down yonder in examining these cases?

Mr. LOUD. I think, as a matter of fact, that the Commissioner of Pensions knows but very little of the individual pension case that goes through that office.

Mr. BOWIE. Then the man that examines the file. Do you think that he never makes mistakes?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly those men do. Man is not infallible.

Mr. BOWIE. Does the gentleman not think that Congress ought to have the jurisdiction to correct it?

Mr. LOUD. Ah, but my friend perhaps does not know anything about the history of pension claims.

Mr. BOWIE. Yes; I know a good deal about it.

Mr. LOUD. John Smith applies for a pension to-day. He is examined by a board of medical examiners. His case goes up to the office here and he is examined by wholly disinterested parties. He is rejected—

Mr. BOWIE. Yes.

Mr. LOUD. Now, one moment. Is that the end of it? No, he goes, and he goes, and he goes, and his case is not submitted to the same man. He is refused. His case has been before the office for years; it is rejected by many medical boards and examining boards and examiners, and yet he comes to Congress, and his case is submitted to one man, substantially, with only the evidence that all these men have had before who rejected his claim, and this one man says, "All these who examined his case before were wrong; I am infallible; I am right."

Mr. BOWIE. Is not that exactly what is done in every case in an appellate court, where an appeal is taken from the judgment of a lower court. The Supreme Court corrects the errors of the lower court.

Mr. LOUD. But I do not believe a legislative body is a proper appellate court.

Mr. BOWIE. Does the gentleman not think jurisdiction ought to rest somewhere to correct mistakes in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions?

Mr. LOUD. Not in a legislative body, my friend.

Mr. DINSMORE. I will ask the gentleman from California if he ever knew of a case that was rejected where the man did not come to Congress immediately?

Mr. LOUD. I would not say about that; perhaps some. I never investigated that phase of the case.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if our friends have gotten through I will now in a word close. This House, or gentlemen who have been members of this House for years, have known my position upon pensions for some years. My principal object to-day was to again enunciate what I believe to be the truth: That this legislation is debauching the nation—debauching the nation because it teaches people to look to the Government to care for them. The act of 1890 taught people to look to the Government because they had rendered some service until that sentiment has permeated substantially the body politic, and it surrounds us on every hand.

The cry that comes to us to increase salaries and to put upon the pension roll and to care for the unfortunates who have been compelled during their lifetime to labor for Uncle Sam is the result, in my humble opinion, of the adoption of this character of legislation. John Smith, in a community, comes to Congress with a bill for a pension, and he gets \$20, \$30, or \$50 a month. It excites every other man who ever was in the Army to the same action; and when there are so many men in a community who are receiving the gratuity, I say again, of this great Government it dissatisfies those who have to work from sun to sun to earn the money to pay the gratuity that these people receive.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] attacks the Committee on Invalid Pensions and their method of doing business. I have heard him do it before. There is nothing new or original to me in what he has stated here to-day; but I feel that it ought not to go to the country unchallenged, and I want to say to him that there is not a committee connected with this House that devotes as much time, that gives as careful attention to the consideration of bills before it, in my judgment, as the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

I do not like to speak of myself, but as a matter of fact I think

there has not been a day during this session, after the committee was appointed, that I have not been in that committee room at 8 o'clock in the morning, if I was able to be outdoors, and I know that members of that committee, or the examiner connected with it, have been there at 11 and 12 and 1 and 2 o'clock the next morning examining these matters; and to have a gentleman who knows nothing about our work evidence the fact that he is absolutely ignorant on the subject by making charges such as have been made here to-day against us is certainly enough to make us feel that those charges at least should be contradicted and denied.

Mr. LOUD. If the gentleman will allow me, I do not desire to reflect on any member of the committee. I know that you are a hard working, too hard working, if it can be, body of men. I know that the gentleman from New Hampshire labors early and late in his committee. I condemn the work that comes from the committee, not the gentleman himself.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Then the gentleman condemns the fact that we consider these bills carefully.

Mr. LOUD. Oh, no.

Mr. SULLOWAY. And that they are reported after deliberate and careful consideration, and his complaint is that we are too careful, and that we accomplish too much, if I understand him.

Now, the gentleman from California asserts that only one member reports bills. Nothing could be further from the fact. The country is divided up territorially among the committee, and a bill coming from a certain section goes to a subcommittee of three members. The bill goes to that subcommittee when it comes into the committee room and is referred to them, because it comes from their territory. Those gentlemen have the examiner call up the evidence from the Pension Bureau. He is of that Bureau, and he is the most expert man in that Bureau—a man who can tell you every act that has ever passed this Congress with reference to pensions; a man who can tell you every ruling that any Commissioner ever made or that any Secretary ever made; a man who in my experience with him has never erred or made a mistake. That man goes over the evidence that comes from the Pension Bureau. He briefs any additional evidence that is filed, and without any recommendation or suggestion makes a plain, straightforward statement of the facts as they appear.

Then the subcommittee, if they think there is merit in it, recommend that bill to the full committee, and it does not take a great while to read the statement of facts, in which we have learned to place such confidence. Usually that statement does not make more than a couple of pages. It may be one page or it may be three. That is the manner by which we do business in our committee.

The gentleman says that when a beneficiary here has been turned down time and again by the examining board, he comes here and says to a member of Congress, "I want you to get me a pension by a subcommittee acting," and that that is all that is necessary to be done. I challenge him or any man living to point to a case where, if a man had a pensionable status, there has not been a recommendation by one, two, three, or four examining boards in favor of the pension. Yet they were turned down at the Bureau by the late Commissioner of Pensions. Those are the cases that we consider, those are the cases that we recommend when the evidence satisfies us that we ought to.

The gentleman alludes to a bill that has been referred to here. I do not propose to discuss general legislation. He says that that bill would let in 90 per cent of all the soldiers; that 90 per cent of them will soon be pensioned at \$30 a month. I want to say here and now that there is not a day that this Congress is in session when so little money is appropriated or ordered to be expended as on the days when you are working on these private pension bills. The appropriations made on those days are the smallest and most economical of all.

Mr. RUCKER. I want to say this: The small appropriations paid on these bills that we pass on Fridays carry more sunshine into the homes of more people and produce more joy than any other appropriations made by Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. SULLOWAY. I believe that, or I would not put in so many hours at work on these bills. The gentleman has attacked this bill, and I am not going to take time to defend it at length. What are the facts? Here was a soldier for three years. For three years he gave service to his country, as did the gentleman from California. He differed from the gentleman from California, and his condition differs from the condition of the gentleman from California, who is receiving \$5,000 a year as salary and mileage across the country. If he did so he might not be a claimant here to-day. I do not know him. He is a stranger to me. He gave his service to his country, and is a pensioner at \$12 a month under the act of 1890, which act the gentleman from California denounces as vicious. The evidence shows that he is totally unable to labor; not only that, but that he is unable to move about, as the report shows. He has no property whatever. He

is a total wreck. He is transported in an armchair. I am one of those who believe that those men who preserved and perpetuated this Government ought not to be paupers.

Mr. GIBSON. He is totally paralyzed from the waist down.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Certainly, the report shows that. I do not regard the pension as a gratuity. I regard its payment as a matter of duty. The veterans are the wards of the nation, and this nation ought to care for them. They should never cross the threshold of the almshouse, nor should they ever be obliged to ask any town, city, or neighborhood to contribute to their support. This is a meritorious bill; it is like those we have passed for years; and I do trust the gentleman from California will be the only gentleman on the floor who will vote against it.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to defend the Invalid Pensions Committee. I believe it needs none. I do not desire to discuss general legislation, but I propose to do so in the committee and on the floor when it comes upon its passage. I simply want to call the attention of the House for two minutes to this particular bill, as I do not wish to take the time of the House.

This old soldier served from May 31, 1862, to June 4, 1865. The last medical examination, made on January 28, 1891, found him to be suffering from paralysis of the lower extremities, with nearly complete ankylosis of all joints on the lower extremities from want of use, and that he uses a chair or the walls as a means of locomotion, with legs extended at full length in front of him. His physician, Dr. Augustus F. Culley, of Brazil, Ind., who attended him nearly all the time, states that his lower extremities are paralyzed from the effect of an injury of the spine, rendering him wholly helpless, and that he has no property from which to derive any income whatever.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Certainly.

Mr. GROSVENOR. What is the rate of pension that is allowed in the Pension Office?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Twelve dollars.

Mr. GROSVENOR. What reason is assigned in the Pension Office for not allowing him more?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Because he was unable to prove that his present disability is of service origin, and he is allowed \$12, the full limit under the act of June 29, 1890.

Mr. LOUD. He has never claimed that his injury was due to service origin.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. He never claimed it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. He has never presented any proof that it was of service origin.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. He has never claimed that his present disability is attributable to service origin. He simply presents the case that he has been in his present condition for fifteen or twenty years. Here is an old soldier who served his country from 1862 to 1865. He is now totally helpless and can not move about. One of two things has to be done. He has either to be taken over the hill to the poorhouse, or else Congress has to recognize the right and give him \$30, as we have been doing this entire session and last, to my certain knowledge.

For one, I am not willing to see any old soldier who served his country for three years, who is totally helpless, is entirely blind, who has to have some one to feed and move him about, turned down or put off by a meager pension of \$12. I believe the American people demand, not simply of the Pension Bureau, but if it is not done there, it demands that this House shall give him a small pittance, not as a gratuity, but as one of the highest duties that comes to it. My motto is fair treatment to the old soldier, and one who gave his country's cause three years of his life shall now be kept out of the poorhouse. I want to say that not only in this case, but in every other like it, as long as I remain on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, I shall not only vote for it in the committee, but I will do it on the floor of the House. I believe this to be a very meritorious bill. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose at this time to occupy the attention of the committee for more than a few moments. My sense of duty compels me to rise in my place in this House now to enter my protest against the wanton attack the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] has made on the old soldiers of the Union—the men who saved the Union. I deprecate that attack. It comes with bad grace from the gentleman from California, and is most unfortunate.

In my opinion the soldiers who saved the Union and who are now destitute and in poverty ought to be cared for by a grateful Government.

The Republic owes its life to the soldiers of the civil war. These brave and patriotic men went to the front and sacrificed their lives; they went to the front amid the rain of shell and became maimed, wounded, and diseased in defense of their country, and in their old age, during their last days on earth, when they

have no friends to care for them, no relatives to support them, when it is simply a question of their going to the poorhouse and the potter's field, it seems to me that every patriotic representative of the people in this House ought to stand by the old soldiers of the Union and vote to make the Government suitably provide for them.

Let me say, sir, that I am now, always have been, and always hope to be a friend of the soldier, of the soldier who carried our flag to victory, of the soldier who saved the Union and fought for its preservation in the darkest hour of its trial. I would be false to myself, false to every principle I hold dear, false to every sentiment of my heart, if I did not rise in my place and enter my emphatic protest against the slander uttered by the gentleman from California against the brave men who have fought our country's battles in every war. [Applause.]

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, upon an occasion of the Printing Committee asking for the passage of a resolution authorizing the printing of extra reports of the Commissioner of Pensions on the 7th day of March, 1902, an objection was made by reason of the fact that it contained pictures that were inappropriate to be printed. I merely rise now to place against the distinguished member of the Appropriation Committee [Mr. LOUD], for whose services and ability we have the highest respect, the statements then uttered by the distinguished chairman of that committee [Mr. CANNON], upon the subject which shows the necessity for Congressional action in many of these cases and the reason why it is needed. Mr. CANNON said:

I was going to inquire if there is anything in the illustrations that shows the medical board of the Pension Office as it is engaged in the daily performance of its duties casting every possible doubt against the applicant for a pension. If there is any illustration of that kind it ought not to be omitted.

WILLIAM M'DANIEL.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 8573) granting a pension to William McDaniel.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William McDaniel, late of Greene County (Mo.) Home Guards, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Of William McDaniel, late of Captain Alred's company, Greene County, Mo., Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES OLSON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 12305) granting an increase of pension to Charles Olson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles Olson, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$32 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-two" and insert the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FANNIE REARDON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 14012) granting a pension to Fannie Reardon, widow of Patrick Reardon, alias Dunn.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fannie Reardon, widow of Patrick Reardon, alias Dunn, late of Company B, Second New York Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Dunn," insert the word "Patrick."

In line 7, after the word "York," insert the words "Provisional Volunteer."

In same line, before the word "New York," insert "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Fannie Reardon."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALEXANDER MURDOCK.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 14208) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Murdock.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alexander Murdock, late of Company B, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN S. UPSHAW.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 8576) granting a pension to John S. Upshaw.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John S. Upshaw, late captain of independent cavalry company, Douglas County, Mo., Home Guards, in the war of secession, 1861, and also late private in Captain Jay's company, Missouri Volunteers, Osage Indian war of 1837, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John S. Upshaw, late captain Independent Cavalry Company, Douglas County, Mo., Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN T. MULL.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 12968) granting an increase of pension to John T. Mull.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John T. Mull, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ROBERT HARGREAVE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 13594) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hargreave.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert Hargreave, late of Company H, First Regiment Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Hargreave" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Hargreaves."

In same line strike out the words "of Company H" and insert in lieu thereof the words "principal musician."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert Hargreaves."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARGARET ANN WEST.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13944) granting a pension to Margaret Ann West, a nurse of United States Volunteers.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret Ann West, a nurse in the United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6 and 7, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Margaret Ann West, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Margaret Ann West."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BENJAMIN ZANE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2477) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Zane.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin Zane, late of Company B, Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AMELIA ENGEL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2551) granting a pension to Amelia Engel.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Amelia Engel, widow of Valentine Engel, late of Company G, Seventy-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4706) granting an increase of pension to William Harrington.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Harrington, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES H. HAZZARD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4732) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Hazzard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles H. Hazzard, late of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and paymaster's clerk, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EMMA L. KIMBLE.

The next bill on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3998) granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Kimble.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Emma L. Kimble, widow of Thomas V. Kimble, late of Company F, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and major Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HELEN M. WORTHEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4871) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Worthen.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Helen M. Worthen, widow of Harry N. Worthen, late lieutenant-colonel Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN W. SMOOT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4983) granting a pension to John W. Smoot.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Smoot, late of Company A, Washington Light Infantry, Fourth Battalion District of Columbia Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

OLIVER K. WYMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4655) granting an increase of pension to Oliver K. Wyman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver K. Wyman, late of First Battery, Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES WELCH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4862) granting an increase of pension to James Welch.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Welch, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NANCY J. McARTHUR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14221) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. McArthur.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy J. McArthur, widow of James R. McArthur, late captain Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, the same to date from the death of her late husband, which occurred on the 17th day of December, 1899.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendments, which I will ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out, in line 13, the word "twelve" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

Amend also by adding the word "captain" before the word "of," in line 12.

Mr. KLEBERG. I would state, Mr. Chairman, that I have consulted the members of the committee in regard to the amendments, and they are practically committee amendments. I hope they will be adopted.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AUGUSTUS BLOUNT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11339) granting a pension to Augustus Blount.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Augustus Blount, father of Alfred Blount, late of Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "father," insert the word "dependent."

In line 7 strike out the word "Troops" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CATHARINE FREEMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11453) granting a pension to Catharine Freeman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Catharine Freeman, dependent mother of Daniel W. Freeman, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Company B, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Catharine Freeman, dependent mother of Daniel W. Freeman, late of Company E, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN A. ROBERTSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11865) granting an increase of pension to John A. Robertson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John A. Robertson, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WALLACE K. MAY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12424) granting an increase of pension to Wallace K. May.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Wallace K. May, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Wallace K. May, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BAILEY O. BOWDEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12632) granting an increase of pension to Bailey O. Bowden.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of Bailey O. Bowden, of Livingston, Tenn., lieutenant in Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, in the war between the States, and to pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of the one he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Bailey O. Bowden, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE FUSSELMAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14052) granting an increase of pension to George Fusselman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Fusselman, late private, Company E, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Fusselman, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIZABETH J. EMERY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13227) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Emery.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Emery, widow of Merrell D. Emery, late of Company M, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Elizabeth J. Emery, widow of Merrell D. Emery, late of Company M, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Emery."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3768) granting an increase of pension to John W. Campbell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Campbell, late regimental quartermaster Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Campbell, late regimental quartermaster Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HIRAM S. LEFFINGWELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5205) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Leffingwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hiram S. Leffingwell, late surgeon, Sixty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ESEK B. CHANDLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6991) granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Esek B. Chandler, late of Company F, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, at the rate of \$72 per month, said pension to be in lieu of the one he now receives.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Esek B. Chandler, late principal musician, Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS M. OWENS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8146) granting increase of pension to Thomas M. Owens.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas M. Owens, late private in Company G of the Forty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of the pension which he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas M. Owens, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES M. TRAVIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5446) granting a pension to James M. Travis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of James M.

Travis, late of Company D, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$15 per month from the date of the passage of this act.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James M. Travis, late of Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James M. Travis."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIZABETH J. EAGON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9710) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Eagon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth J. Eagon, widow of Lafayette A. Eagon, late of Company N, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES E. DICKEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3770) granting a pension to J. E. Dickey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of J. E. Dickey, who served in Capt. Joe McClintock's company of Kentucky Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James E. Dickey, late of Captain McClintock's company, Kentucky Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to James E. Dickey."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PIERSON L. SHICK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8780) granting an increase of pension to Pierson L. Shick.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Pierson L. Shick, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that which he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Pennsylvania," insert the word "Regiment." In same line strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line strike out the word "which."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE BAKER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12009) granting an increase of pension to George Baker.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Baker, late of Company K, Twenty-third New York Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Twenty-third," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 7, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Volunteer."

In same line, after the word "pension," insert the words "at the rate."

In same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM LOWE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12019) granting an increase of pension to William Lowe.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of William Lowe, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$— per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Lowe, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LIZZIE DUNLAP.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14087) granting a pension to Lizzie Dunlap.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Lizzie Dunlap, daughter of James W. Dunlap, late a soldier of Company B, Two hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the pension roll and to issue her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lizzie Dunlap, helpless and dependent daughter of James W. Dunlap, late of Company B, Two hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FANNIE S. CROSS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14144) granting an increase of pension to Fannie S. Cross.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fannie S. Cross, widow of William Cross, colonel Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "colonel," insert the word "late."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JENNIE M. HARRIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10174) granting a pension to Jennie M. Harris.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jennie M. Harris, widow of the late John E. Sawyer, private, Company H, Second Colorado Cavalry, and grant her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Jennie M. Sawyer, former widow of John E. Sawyer, late of Company H, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ARTHUR L. CURRIE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11250) granting an increase of pension to Arthur L. Currie.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Arthur L. Currie, late of Company F, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Arthur L. Currie, late of Company F, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1797) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Russell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin Russell, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JESSE H. HUBBARD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3888) granting an increase of pension to Jesse H. Hubbard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jesse H. Hubbard, late second lieutenant Company H, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JONATHAN O. THOMPSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5371) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan O. Thompson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jonathan O. Thompson, late of Company G, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. HUDSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5038) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hudson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Hudson, late captain of Company H, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, war of the rebellion, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Hudson, late captain Company H, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES O. BALDWIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2168) granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Baldwin.

The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles O. Baldwin, late second lieutenant Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, to be paid to his legally constituted guardian.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CAPT. STEPHEN B. TODD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13946) granting an increase of pension to Capt. Stephen B. Todd.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Capt. Stephen B. Todd, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Stephen," strike out the word "captain." In same line, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Todd."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SAMUEL BROWN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14055) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Brown.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Brown, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH F. BALDWIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2697) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Baldwin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah F. Baldwin, widow of William O. Baldwin, late surgeon Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7760) granting a pension to Thomas Graham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Graham, late of Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Graham."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. WHITE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13675) granting an increase of pension to George W. White.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. White, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

VESTA A. BROWN.

The next business was the bill (S. 4415) granting an increase of pension to Vesta A. Brown.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Vesta A. Brown, widow of William A. Brown, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM P. SCHOTT.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5866) granting an increase of pension to William P. Schott.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William P. Schott, alias Jacob Schott, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Schott," insert the words "alias Jacob Schott." In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William P. Schott, alias Jacob Schott."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY L. DOANE.

The next business was the bill (S. 4758) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Doane.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary L. Doane, widow of Gustavus C. Doane, late captain, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES G. HOWARD.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 13613) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Howard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles G. Howard, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DANIEL A. HALL, ALIAS WILLIAM KNAPP.

The next business was the bill (S. 4729) granting an increase of pension to Daniel A. Hall, alias William Knapp.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel A. Hall, alias William Knapp, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DENNIS COSIER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 13999) granting a pension to Dennis Cosier.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Dennis Cosier, of Union City, Mich., late of Company K, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Union City, Mich." In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Dennis Cosier."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NIMROD HEADINGTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4829) granting an increase of pension to Nimrod Headington.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nimrod Headington,

late major, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AMOS MOULTON.

The next business was the bill (S. 4853) granting an increase of pension to Amos Moulton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Amos Moulton, late of Company L, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIPHLET NOYES.

The next business was the bill (S. 4712) granting an increase of pension to Eliphlet Noyes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eliphlet Noyes, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ERI W. PINKHAM.

The next business was the bill (S. 5153) granting an increase of pension to Eri W. Pinkham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eri W. Pinkham, late of Company E, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

The next business was the bill (S. 2511) granting an increase of pension to William Phillips.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Phillips, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GUSTAVUS C. PRATT.

The next business was the bill (S. 1038) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus C. Pratt.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Gustavus C. Pratt, late captain Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. WARNOCK having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. R. 105. Joint resolution supplementing and modifying certain provisions of the Indian appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1903;

S. 641. An act to establish an assay office at Portland, Oreg.; and S. R. 103. Joint resolution providing for the binding and distribution of public documents held in the custody of the Superintendent of Documents, unbound, upon orders of Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and officers of Congress, when such documents are not called for within two years after printing.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 14018) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. FAIRBANKS, Mr. WARREN, and Mr. RAWLINS as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 9544) granting an increase of pension to George W. Barry, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on

the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. PATTERSON as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 8840) granting an increase of pension to John H. Launchly, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DEBOE, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. GIBSON as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 4103) granting a pension to William C. Hickox, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. PRITCHARD, and Mr. TURNER as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1172) granting an increase of pension to Catharine F. Edmunds.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to bills and joint resolution of the following titles:

S. 3908. An act granting homesteaders on the abandoned Fort Bridger, Fort Sanders, and Fort Laramie military reservations, in Wyoming, the right to purchase one quarter section of public land on said reservations as pasture or grazing land;

S. 2782. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River by the Washington and Oregon Railway Company; and

S. R. 46. Joint resolution to provide for the printing of 6,000 copies of the consolidated reports of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, 1893 to 1901, inclusive.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 13395. An act granting a pension to Arthur J. Bushnell.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 9960) to prevent a false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or Territory in which they are made or produced, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. McCUMBER, Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, and Mr. HARRIS as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 10545) granting an increase of pension to Solomon P. Brockway, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. McCUMBER, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. TALIAFERRO, as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 8794) granting an increase of pension to Henry I. Smith, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. FOSTER of Washington, Mr. BURTON, and Mr. CARMACK as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 14589. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

HORACE L. RICHARDSON.

The committee resumed its session.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5106) granting an increase of pension to Horace L. Richardson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Horace L. Richardson, late of Company C, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

STEPHEN A. SEAVEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4790) granting a pension to Stephen A. Seavey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Stephen A. Seavey, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. YOUNGS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4730) granting an increase of pension to George W. Youngs.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Youngs, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ISAAC GIBSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11711) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Gibson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isaac Gibson, late major Second Battalion, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES F. WRIGHT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13684) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Wright.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles F. Wright, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN C. NELSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5480) increasing the pension of John C. Nelson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John C. Nelson, late captain of Company I, Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, war between the States, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of the one he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company, strike out the word "of."

In same line, after the word "Eleventh," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 7, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer."

In same line strike out the words "war between the States."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

In line 9 strike out the words "the one" and insert in lieu thereof the word "that."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John C. Nelson."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM F. STANLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13505) granting an increase of pension to William F. Stanley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William F. Stanley, late of Company G, Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY NICHOLS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12410) granting an increase of pension to Mary Nichols.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Nichols, widow of Richard Nichols, late of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Bennett R. Nichols, the helpless and dependent child of said Richard Nichols, the

additional pension herein granted on account of such child shall cease and determine.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of a minor child of said soldier until such child shall have arrived at the age of 16 years: *Provided, however,* That in the case of the death of the helpless child, Bennett R. Nichols, on whose account the pension of Mary Nichols is increased, the pension of said Mary Nichols shall continue only at the rate of \$8 per month from and after the date of death of said helpless child."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JACOB FINDLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10856) granting a pension to Jacob Findley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob Findley, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-fifth United States Colored Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 insert after the word "fifth" the word "Regiment," and in same line insert after the word "Colored" the word "Volunteer."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN KIRKHAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12326) granting an increase of pension to John Kirkham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Kirkham, late of the First Indiana Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6 and 7 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of John A. Kirkham, late of Captain Young's company, Fourth Regiment Indiana Legion, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to John A. Kirkham."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SAMANTHA TOWNER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14374) granting a pension to Samantha Towner.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samantha Towner, widow of Justin D. Towner, late captain Company B, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$36 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Twelfth," insert the word "Regiment."
In same line, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Volunteer."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EDWIN M. GOWDEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11252), granting an increase of pension to Edwin M. Gowdey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edwin M. Gowdey, late of Company F, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE E. BUMP.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10824) granting an increase of pension to George E. Bump.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George E. Bump, late of Company A, First Regiment Heavy Artillery Connecticut Volunteers, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "Heavy Artillery, Connecticut Volunteers," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery."
In line 8, after the word "pension," insert the words "at the rate."
In same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EBENEZER W. OAKLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12507) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer W. Oakley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ebenezer W. Oakley, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CARRIE B. FARNHAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6186) granting a pension to Carrie B. Farnham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Carrie B. Farnham, widow of Wilson H. Farnham, late of Company F, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PETER DUGAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14241) granting an increase of pension to Peter Dugan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Peter Dugan, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the words "United States," insert the words "United States steamship *Mound City*."

In line 7 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY F. HUNT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13450) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Hunt.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry F. Hunt, late of Company I, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Hunt," strike out the letter "F."
In same line strike out the letter "I" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "E."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Hunt."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES K. BATEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13052) granting an increase of pension to Charles K. Batey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles K. Batey, late of Company A, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "Company D, Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE R. BALDWIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13665) granting an increase of pension to George R. Baldwin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George R. Baldwin, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Mounted," insert the word "Tennessee."

In same line strike out the words "Mounted Volunteer Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Mounted Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-five."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARTHA A. CORNISH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3986) granting a pension to Martha A. Cornish.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha A. Cornish, widow of James M. Cornish, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment of New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 4, strike out the word "upon" and insert in lieu thereof the word "on."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANDREW J. FOGG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14184) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Fogg.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Andrew J. Fogg, late of Company B, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WARREN Y. MERCHANT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2457) granting an increase of pension to Warren Y. Merchant.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Warren Y. Merchant, late of Company L, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HANNAH A. VAN EATON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5209) granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Van Eaton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hannah A. Van Eaton, widow of Flavel H. Van Eaton, late surgeon, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN P. COLLIER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3551) granting an increase of pension to John P. Collier.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John P. Collier, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CALVIN N. PERKINS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4240) granting an increase of pension to Calvin N. Perkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Calvin N. Perkins, late of Company H, Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN HOUSIAUX.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 712) granting an increase of pension to John Housiaux.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Housiaux, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARTHA CLARK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4759) granting an increase of pension to Martha Clark.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha Clark, widow of James P. Clark, late of Company I, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided,* That in the event of the death of Elmo J. Clark, helpless and dependent son of said James P. Clark, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HELENA SUDSBURG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4638) granting a pension to Helena Sudsburg.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Helena Sudsburg, widow of Joseph M. Sudsburg, late colonel Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY J. EDGE, ALIAS JASON EDGE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3063) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Edge, alias Jason Edge.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry J. Edge, alias Jason Edge, late of United States steamer Benton, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM M'CORD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11374) granting an increase of pension to William McCord.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William McCord, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY ROGERS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13886) granting an increase of pension to Henry Rogers.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Rogers, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five," and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to. The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES T. CROOKER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5759) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Crooker.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles T. Crooker, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLOTTE M. HOWE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5669) granting a pension to Charlotte M. Howe.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charlotte M. Howe, widow of Rufus S. Howe, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANNE DOWERY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4642) granting an increase of pension to Anne Dowery.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anne Dowery, widow of Edward Dowery, late of Company L, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANNIE E. JOSEPH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2335) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Joseph.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie E. Joseph, widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles S. Russell and also widow of George W. Joseph, late private, Company B, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SAMUEL H. CHAMBERLIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5670) granting a pension to Samuel H. Chamberlin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel H. Chamberlin, late second lieutenant Company B, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MICHAEL MULLETT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11879) to correct the military record of Michael Mullett.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the military record of Michael Mullett, late a private in Company C, One hundred and fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, be, and the same is hereby, so corrected as to remove the charge of desertion, and the War Department is hereby authorized and directed to grant him an honorable discharge from said service.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 4 strike out the word "fourth" and insert the word "sixty-fourth."

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I call for the reading of the report. The report (by Mr. SULZER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11879) to correct the military record of Michael Mullett, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

This is a worthy and meritorious case. The facts are fully set forth in the accompanying papers, which are hereby made a part of this report.

No. 576 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
New York City, N. Y., December 31, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a brief history of my service in the New York Volunteers and the United States Navy during the war of the rebellion.

On the 26th day of August, 1862, I enlisted at Buffalo, N. Y., as a private in

Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with said company and regiment in every battle and skirmish in which it was engaged up to the 3d day of June, 1864, when, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., I received a gunshot wound in the left arm, between the wrist and elbow, and also a gunshot wound in the left hip. I was taken to the field hospital, where my wounds were treated, and after several days was sent to a hospital located about 1 mile outside of the city of Washington, D. C.

As soon as I was well enough to travel was given a furlough for forty days; went to New York City, where I stopped with an old friend by the name of John Kelly, who resided in West Forty-second street. During my stay with Kelly I went down town one day to see some old acquaintances and drank pretty freely. While under the influence of liquor I was strolling along South street, where I fell in with a party of strange men, who asked me to drink with them. After either getting me drunk or drugging me they took me to a recruiting office and shipped me in the United States Navy. This was on the 16th of July, 1864, about fifteen days before my furlough expired. When I became sober I found myself dressed in a sailor's rig and on board the United States receiving ship *North Carolina*, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

When the crew was called to muster, the officer of the deck called the name of Michael Murphy. I did not answer and did not know that I had been enlisted under that name until the officer told me that Michael Murphy was the name borne on my enlistment papers and that I must answer to that name, which I continued to do while in the service.

The next day a strange man came on board the ship and handed me \$300. I do not know who he was, but suppose he must have been a State agent. He was dressed in citizens' clothes. I did not remember ever having seen him before, and I know that I never met him afterwards. At the time of my enlistment I could not have been examined by a board of surgeons, as my wounds were still running and bandaged, and no medical examining officer would have accepted me into the service in the condition that I was in at the time.

Soon after I was transferred to the U. S. gunboat *Fort Jackson*, on blockade duty off Wilmington, N. C. Was in the battle of Fort Fisher, N. C. (first attack), December 25, 1864; also in the second attack and capture of Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865. Was with the crew of second cutter and sent ashore with storming party.

After the capture of the fort at 10 p. m. on the night of January 15 I was detailed to assist in conveying the wounded in our boat to the several ships in the fleet to which the men belonged. In performing this duty I was drenched through and through, as we had to carry all of the wounded through a heavy surf to the boat.

Our boat's crew had to remain on the beach all night, and I contracted a severe cold that resulted in inflammation of the lungs, for which I was treated on the *Fort Jackson* by Surgeon Wales, United States Navy. I remained on said ship until she arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, when I was sent to the marine hospital at that place. Remained there nearly two months, when I was sent to the receiving ship *Vermont* and honorably discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, on the 20th day of October, 1865.

I did not know, until a few years ago, that I had a charge of desertion standing against me at the War Department. I made an application to have the charge removed, and the same was denied on the ground that I had enlisted in the Navy for the purpose of securing a bounty or other gratuity to which I would not have been entitled had I completed my term of original enlistment. This is evidently an error, as I had no reason whatever for deserting from the Army, as my relations were always pleasant with my officers and comrades, and I fully intended to rejoin my company and regiment on the expiration of my furlough. I had no knowledge of my enlistment in the Navy or that I was enlisted as a substitute until I was handed the \$300 by the strange man, as heretofore stated.

I served my adopted country honestly and faithfully for over three years and still suffer from the wounds that I received at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, so much so that I frequently am obliged to lay off from my work for weeks at a time. I am now an old man, over 68 years of age, and have a family of grown-up sons and daughters who love and honor me, and for their sake, more than my own, I would like to have this charge of desertion, which I feel to be an unjust one, removed from my record.

Very respectfully,

MICHAEL MULLETT.

Late Provost Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, alias Michael Murphy, Late U. S. S. *Fort Jackson*, U. S. Navy.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

The above statement was subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1902.

[SEAL.]

JOHN QUINN,

Notary Public, New York County.

General affidavit.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of Cattaraugus, ss:

In the matter of Michael Mullett, of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers:

On this 21st day of September, A. D. 1891, personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the aforesaid county, duly authorized to administer oaths, James L. Valley, aged 52 years, a resident of Ellicottville, in the county of Cattaraugus, State of New York, whose post-office address is Ellicottville, N. Y., and _____, aged _____ years, a resident of _____, in the county of _____, State of _____, whose post-office address is _____, and who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say, in relation to aforesaid case, as follows:

That he was first sergeant of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers; that he knew Michael Mullett, of said Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers; that said Michael Mullett was enlisted at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 26th day of August, 1862, by Capt. T. W. Kelly, for three years, and was mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Sturgeon at Buffalo, N. Y., and that he served with the company and regiment until the 3d day of June, 1864, when he was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., and was sent to hospital.

On or about the 22d of July, 1864, Capt. T. W. Kelly received information that the said Michael Mullett had enlisted in the United States Navy at New York City, and he, Capt. T. W. Kelly, gave me orders to report him on the company roll as a deserter.

Some time, I think in August, 1863, said Michael Mullett made application to be transferred to the Navy. Captain Kelly never forwarded the papers, but destroyed them.

Michael Mullett was last paid by Major Williams to April 30, 1864. I seen Mullett after he was wounded and gave him a drink.

Affiant further declares that he has no interest in said case and is not concerned in its prosecution.

JAMES L. VALLEY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of Cattaraugus:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above-named affiant, and I certify that I read said affidavit to said affiant and acquainted him with

its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in no wise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution.

THOS. R. ALLDRICH,
Notary Public.

(Certificate on file in Pension Office.)

NEW YORK, February 1, 1902.

DEAR SIR: I beg to recall my old-time acquaintance with you to ask the favor that you will listen to the bearer, Michael Mullett, otherwise Murphy, whom I have known for many years as an employee of my father and an honest, reliable sailor man. He has a matter of war record (civil war) which he desired to have made conform to the facts. Oblige me by seeing if you can advance his interests, as he is practically destitute of political friends, and I have to rely on those of old times.

Thanking you for any trouble, I am, with regards,
Yours, very truly,

WM. HENRY WHITE.

HON. WILLIAM SULZER,
Member of Congress, United States, City.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following additional statement in regard to my enlistment in the United States Navy, and request that the same may be filed with other papers now before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, in connection with the bill that is now pending for a correction of my military record.

On or about the 16th of July, 1864, while at my home in New York City on furlough, on account of wounds received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., I was drugged and taken to the naval recruiting station in Cherry street, New York City, where I was enlisted under the name of Michael Murphy.

When I became sober the next day, I found myself on board the U. S. receiving ship *North Carolina*. And when the name of Michael Murphy was called by the officer of the deck I did not answer, as I did not know that I had been enlisted under that name until the officer told me that that was the name borne on my enlistment papers and I must answer that name. I protested strongly against this, and told him that I was a member of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers; that I had been severely wounded while with my company and regiment at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, and that I was at home on furlough, and that my name was Michael Mullett, and not Michael Murphy; that I had met several friends the day before, who got me under the influence of liquor; that I was later on "shanghaied" by a lot of "bounty brokers," who were well known in South street, and asked to be allowed to go to my home, so that I could rejoin my regiment when my furlough expired.

The officer would not pay any attention to my explanation, but replied that I must stay where I was; that it did not make any difference whether I served under my right name or not. Neither did it make any difference whether I served in the Army or Navy; that I had been regularly enlisted and brought on board that vessel, and there I must stay. So, finding it useless, I made no further protest, but served faithfully, which the records of the Navy Department will show, until October 20, 1865, when I was honorably discharged, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, on account of disability.

The party referred to in my letter addressed to the Secretary of War in December last, that handed me the \$300, told me that it was "Government bounty," that it was mine and I must take it. I protested, and told him that my wounds were running and that no fair-minded medical officer would have accepted me into the service. He said, "Well, you are here now and here you will have to stay," and left the ship after handing me the money. I heard afterwards that this same man got \$1,500 for sending me as a substitute.

I will also add that the facts as here related have come to my mind since writing my former statement, and that they are absolutely true in every respect, and that I never thought of deserting from the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers and did not enlist for the purpose of securing Government or any other bounty.

MICHAEL MULLETT,
576 Eleventh avenue, New York City.

HON. WILLIAM SULZER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of May, 1902.

[SEAL.] CHARLES HAAG,
Notary Public, New York County.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 11, 1902.

SIR: In reply to your request for information upon House bill 11879, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, for the relief of Michael Mullett as a private of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers, I have the honor to inclose a report from the Chief of the Record and Pension Office of this Department.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.
The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

Case of Michael Mullett, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers.

It is shown by the records that Michael Mullett was enrolled August 26, 1862, as a private in Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Infantry Volunteers, to serve three years. The muster-in roll of the company, dated November 19, 1862, reports him "deserted October 10, 1862, from Buffalo," and the bimonthly muster roll, dated December 31, 1862, "present; returned to duty December 1, 1862." He appears to have served faithfully with his company, after his return thereto, until June 3, 1864, when he received a gunshot wound of left hip and arm (contusion) at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.

He was admitted to depot field hospital, Second Army Corps, White House Landing, Va., June 4, 1864, with gunshot wound left arm, slight, and left hip, disposition not stated; admitted to Finley general hospital, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1864, with gunshot wound left forearm, upper one-third, and gunshot wound left hip, and was furloughed June 25, 1864. Failing to return to hospital or to rejoin his command, which was not mustered out until July 15, 1865, he was reported on the records of his company as having deserted July 22-August 4, 1864.

He reenlisted under the name "Michael Murphy" in the United States Navy July 16, 1864, at New York City, and was discharged October 20, 1865, at the same place. Upon his enlistment he was credited to the First Ward, Brooklyn, Kings County, Third Congressional district of New York, as a substitute for James Monroe.

Applying for removal of the charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge as of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, Mullett testified January 7, 1892, as follows:

"That he served faithfully until on or about the 3d day of July, 1864, when,

without any intention of deserting, he left the regiment under the following circumstances: He enlisted August 26, 1862, for three years, and served faithfully until wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., July 3, 1864, and was sent to a hospital. Having received a furlough from the hospital, he enlisted in the Navy, July 16, 1864, on the U. S. man-of-war *Fort Jackson*, and served faithfully thereon until the close of the war. About August, 1863, he made application to be transferred to the Navy, but his papers were destroyed by Captain Kelley.

"He prays that he may be relieved of the charge of desertion and granted an honorable discharge."

On January 25, 1892, the applicant testified that he enlisted in the Navy under the name Michael Murphy, and was discharged in that name on October 20, 1865.

The application for removal of the charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge in this case has been denied, and now stands denied, on the ground that the enlistment of this soldier in the United States Navy (as a substitute) appears to have been made for the purpose of securing bounty or other gratuity to which he would not have been entitled had he remained under his term of enlistment in the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Infantry Volunteers, and because the case does not come within any of the other provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, which is the only law now in force governing the subject of removal of charges of desertion.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Chief Record and Pension Office.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
War Department, March 11, 1902.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I feel that, in justice to the Committee on Military Affairs and to the Committee of the Whole, I should explain the case now pending before the committee. The evidence that was submitted by this party was largely his own testimony, and the committee, if they paid attention to the reading of it, will remember that it was to the effect that this claimant was on furlough after serving more than a year in the Army, that he got drunk, that he was impressed into the service by naval officers, and that he accepted the bounty money under protest, without any evidence that he ever undertook to pay it to any party or appeal to the proper authorities for relief.

I can not believe, Mr. Chairman, that any naval officer would impress a Union soldier who had served over one year in the Army and out on furlough. The evidence submitted by the claimant to the War Department differs from that presented to the committee. The evidence, which is of his own witnesses, is to the effect that he had applied for a transfer to the Navy, and it was refused. The whole case, to my mind, is one which indicates that he deliberately went into the Navy as a substitute for the purpose of securing the bounty money.

There are before the committee 1,000 bills of this character, where, if the testimony of the parties themselves can be taken, great wrongs have been perpetrated upon them by having them all these years charged as deserters, and where they are now knocking at the doors of Congress for the purpose of getting relief so that they may have the benefit of the act of 1890, granting pensions.

Mr. KLEBERG. Was this a unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. HULL. Not at all. My judgment does not bind me as chairman of the committee at all, nor several other members of the committee. In fact, I will say that it was never recommended by any member of a subcommittee that had the matter in charge. Now, Mr. Chairman, if we are to adopt this class of cases—

Mr. MADDOX. I would like to ask the gentleman how the bill came here.

Mr. HULL. It was passed by the full committee.

Mr. MADDOX. Recommended by the full committee?

Mr. HULL. Yes; by a majority of the committee. It was recommended after several sessions and much solicitation. I want to say to you gentlemen on the Democratic side that your record has been consistently to oppose cases of desertion in almost every case and especially where it was not of the very clearest evidence that the desertion was technical rather than real. Why are you now in favor of this bill? If this is to be passed by the committee, in justice to other members of the House having bills of like character before the committee their bills should be reported and passed.

I want the House in this matter to make a record of what it desires in such cases as this, where a man served in the Army up to 1864, when large bounties were paid, and deserted from the hospital or otherwise, many of them from the hospitals, as this man has, and enlisted in other regiments or in the Navy under another name for the purpose of securing the large bounty from cities like New York and elsewhere. If this bill shall be passed, it is only fair to other members of Congress who have similar bills that the committee should cease to turn them down and give them the same treatment as is accorded in this case.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, the uncalled-for opposition of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] to this meritorious and commendable bill does not surprise me. The gentleman is the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of this House, and

many here know that on his account it is almost impossible to get a bill reported favorably from that committee to correct the military record of an old soldier. The gentleman is opposed for some reason or other to a favorable report on almost every bill in that committee to remove an unjust charge of desertion against an old soldier, no matter whether the charge is true or false, no matter whether it is right or wrong.

As a member of that committee I have investigated several of these cases now before the committee, honest and just cases, in my opinion, where a stigma has been placed on the record of a worthy soldier, but on account of the influence of the gentleman from Iowa the bills are not reported to this House and will not be reported.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I decline to be interrupted at this time. I did not interrupt the gentleman from Iowa. I believe I know of another reason why he is opposed to this bill. I was one of the men who voted the other day for the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] to instruct the conferees of the House to strike out of the Army appropriation bill an item that I thought was wrong. I voted then as my judgment dictated, and now the gentleman from Iowa is trying to punish me by endeavoring to defeat this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask the gentleman from New York to avoid criticising the chairman of the committee.

Mr. SULZER. Indeed, I did not know a chairman of a committee in this House was above criticism.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have some reason why this bill should be passed. I shall want pretty strong evidence to secure my vote for it.

Mr. SULZER. If the gentleman will read the report, I believe he will support the bill. Now, Mr. Chairman, let us inquire what are the facts in this case. The complete record is before the committee. This old soldier, Michael Mullett, enlisted at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 26th day of August, 1862, as a private in Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry. He served in his regiment faithfully until he was badly wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., July 3, 1864, when he was sent to the hospital, and during his convalescence he received a furlough of forty days to visit his home in New York City. He returned to the city of New York.

On or about the 16th of July, 1864, while at his home in New York City on furlough, on account of wounds received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., he was drugged and taken to the naval recruiting station in Cherry street, New York City, where he was enlisted under the name of Michael Murphy.

When he became sober the next day he found himself on board the United States receiving ship *North Carolina*. And when the name of Michael Murphy was called by the officer of the deck he did not answer, as he did not know that he had been enlisted under that name until the officer told him that that was the name borne on his enlistment papers and he must answer that name.

He protested strongly against this, and told him that he was a member of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers; that he had been severely wounded while with his company and regiment at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., July 3, 1864, and that he was at home on furlough, and that his name was Michael Mullett, and not Michael Murphy; that he had met several friends the day before, who got him under the influence of liquor; that he was later on "shanghaied" by a lot of "bounty brokers," who were well known in South street, and asked to be allowed to go to his home, so that he could rejoin his regiment when his furlough expired.

The officer would not pay any attention to his explanation, but replied "that he must stay where he was; that it did not make any difference whether he served under his right name or not. Neither did it make any difference whether he served in the Army or Navy; that he had been regularly enlisted and brought on board that vessel and there he must stay. So, finding it useless he made no further protest, but served faithfully (which the records of the Navy Department will show) until October 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on account of disability. That is substantially the sworn record in this case.

Mr. MADDOX. Does the record show that he served through the war in the Navy and was honorably discharged?

Mr. SULZER. Yes, the record in the Navy Department shows that he served faithfully to the end of the war, and he was honorably discharged then for disability. He was badly wounded in the Army and also while in the Navy. This bill corrects his record in the War Department, and, all things considered, it should be corrected in this case. It is one of the most meritorious cases ever considered by the committee.

Mr. KLEBERG. Was the testimony of the man whose substitute he was obtained, or is it obtainable?

Mr. SULZER. I will say to the gentleman that it is impossi-

ble to obtain it. We do not know positively if he was a substitute. There is no evidence.

Mr. KLEBERG. Is he dead?

Mr. SULZER. I do not know, but it is impossible to obtain it. Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Is the record from which you are reading—is that the testimony of the claimant, or is it corroborated by other facts?

Mr. SULZER. It is corroborated by other statements of fact and by the records in the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. PALMER. What are the facts corroborated?

Mr. SULZER. I suggest the gentleman read the report.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I think it would be important if there were other facts, and the committee ought to know it.

Mr. SULZER. There is no doubt the statements set forth in the report are true, and they make out a most worthy case, entitling this old soldier to the relief prayed for. There should be no opposition to this bill. Similar bills are frequently passed to correct military records. In the report you will find an affidavit made by Mr. James L. Vallyely. He swears:

That he was first sergeant of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers; that he knew Michael Mullett, of said Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers; that said Michael Mullett was enlisted at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 26th day of August, 1862, by Capt. T. W. Kelly, for three years, and was mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Sturgeon at Buffalo, N. Y., and that he served with the company and regiment until the 3d day of July, 1864, when he was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., and was sent to hospital.

On or about the 23d of July, 1864, Capt. T. W. Kelly received information that the said Michael Mullett had enlisted in the United States Navy at New York City, and he, Capt. T. W. Kelly, gave me orders to report him on the company roll as a deserter.

Some time, I think in August, 1863, said Michael Mullett made application to be transferred to the Navy. Captain Kelly never forwarded the papers, but destroyed them.

Michael Mullett was last paid by Major Williams to April 30, 1864. I seen Mullett after he was wounded and gave him a drink.

Affiant further declares that he has no interest in said case and is not concerned in its prosecution.

And here is a letter from a well-known citizen of New York City. I will read it from the report:

NEW YORK, February 1, 1902.

DEAR SIR: I beg to recall my old-time acquaintance with you to ask the favor that you will listen to the bearer, Michael Mullett, whom I have known for many years as an employee of my father and an honest, reliable sailor. He has a matter of war record (civil war) which he desired to have made conform to the facts. Oblige me by seeing if you can advance his interests.

Thanking you for any trouble, I am, with regards,

Yours, very truly,

WM. HENRY WHITE.

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER,
Member of Congress, United States, City.

Mr. PALMER. What fact does that corroborate?

Mr. SULZER. That proves that he is an honest man; that he was a brave soldier and sailor for his country, and is entitled to credence, is worthy of belief in all he has sworn to.

Mr. PALMER. The question I asked was whether there was any affidavit—

Mr. SULZER. I have already stated that, and I read the affidavit made by Mr. Vallyely, corroborating Mullett's affidavit. It is all in the report. Read it yourself.

Mr. PALMER. I did not observe that there was any testimony except the man's own statement that he was "shanghaied," as it was called, and enlisted when he was drunk. On the other hand, I noticed in the report that the man had asked to be transferred into the Navy and did not get permission, and then deserted and went there.

Mr. SULZER. That is not correct. I will read again the last affidavit that Mullett makes. It ought to be sufficient.

On or about the 16th of July, 1864, while at my home in New York City on furlough, on account of wounds received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., I was drugged and taken to the naval recruiting station in Cherry street, New York City, where I was enlisted under the name of Michael Murphy.

When I became sober the next day, I found myself on board the U. S. receiving ship *North Carolina*. And when the name of Michael Murphy was called by the officer of the deck I did not answer, as I did not know that I had been enlisted under that name until the officer told me that that was the name borne on my enlistment papers and I must answer that name.

I protested strongly against this, and told him that I was a member of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers; that I had been severely wounded while with my company and regiment at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, and that I was at home on furlough, and that my name was Michael Mullett, and not Michael Murphy; that I had met several friends the day before, who got me under the influence of liquor; that I was later on "shanghaied" by a lot of "bounty brokers," who were well known in South street, and asked to be allowed to go to my home so that I could rejoin my regiment when my furlough expired.

The officer would not pay any attention to my explanation, but replied "that I must stay where I was; that it did not make any difference whether I served under my right name or not. Neither did it make any difference whether I served in the Army or Navy."

Now, that tells the whole story—and it is a sad one—one that appeals to me.

Mr. KLEBERG. What the gentleman reads would imply that the naval officer in command received into the service a man who was drunk and who was bound, possibly, hand and foot and brought to the ship. Is that what we are to understand?

Mr. SULZER. I have read the sworn statements. You can draw your own conclusions.

Mr. KLEBERG. But the implication is that an officer of the Navy—

Mr. SULZER. I am not discussing "implications." I read the affidavits of a man whom I know, and I believe him. I know Mr. Mullett, and I believe he tells the truth.

Mr. KLEBERG. I am simply asking for information.

Mr. SULZER. Quite so, and you can draw any conclusion that you desire from these affidavits. I say I know Mullett, and I know he is an honest man—a truthful man. I believe all he says. If I did not, I should not have introduced this bill.

Mr. KLEBERG. We would naturally have to assume from this testimony that that naval officer of the Government permitted an abuse and a crime of this kind to occur under his eye and participated in it.

Mr. SULZER. In those days during the civil war it was a matter of frequent occurrence in the North to "shanghai" men and enlist them. There were bounty brokers galore in New York City who made it a business to get men under the influence of liquor or drugs and while they were insensible to "shanghai" them, as it was called, and enlist them in the Army or Navy. These criminals would get the bounty; and sometimes, on account of their conscience, they would give the enlisted man probably a quarter or a tenth of the bounty that they had received for enlisting him, and say it was Government money.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. SULZER. I must decline to yield further at present. When I have finished I shall be very glad to yield to the gentleman, but at present I wish the members here to comprehend the facts in this case as they are in the record.

Now, sir, Mullett swears that the naval officer on the recruiting ship said to him, when he protested, that it did not make any difference whether he served in the Army or the Navy. The affidavit continues:

So, finding it useless, I made no further protest, but served faithfully (which the records of the Navy Department will show) until October 20, 1865, when I was honorably discharged, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, on account of disability.

Mr. Chairman, this man Mullett served his country practically during the entire civil war, in the Army and in the Navy. While in the Army he was badly wounded at Cold Harbor. While in the Navy he was also wounded in several engagements. There is not a scintilla of evidence in the War Department or the Navy Department that this man Mullett was not an honest, brave, and faithful soldier and sailor, who served during the war from 1862 to 1865.

He was "shanghaied" into the Navy, and he should not be held responsible for what the naval officer on the recruiting ship said to him or did to him. He was enlisted in the Navy, and he had to obey orders. He could not go back to his regiment when he wanted to go back. This naval officer told him it made no difference whether he served in the Army or the Navy. In those days a poor soldier, or a poor sailor, had to obey orders. There was not to reason why—any disobedience met with prompt punishment. Under all the circumstances Mullett did all he could, and failing to get back to his regiment served his country bravely and faithfully in the Navy until the war was over and he was honorably discharged.

Mr. KLEBERG. I do not want to be captious, but I would like to inquire if that naval officer is still living?

Mr. SULZER. That we could not ascertain.

Mr. KLEBERG. Or any of the officers of that ship?

Mr. SULZER. I could not state; we could not learn.

Mr. WARNOCK. What effort, if any, did he make between the period of 1864 to October, 1865, to have this great wrong done him rectified? Did he make any?

Mr. SULZER. He says he did, and Mr. Vallery swears to it also, but it was unavailing. He protested against his enlistment in the Navy. He protested against it at the beginning and protested against it afterwards. The affidavit of Mr. Vallery corroborates this statement of Mullett's.

Mr. WARNOCK. Does anybody say that he made a protest to him?

Mr. SULZER. Yes; Mr. Vallery swears to it. I will read again that portion of the affidavit.

On or about the 23d of July, 1864, Capt. T. W. Kelly received information that the said Michael Mullett had enlisted in the United States Navy at New York City, and he, Capt. T. W. Kelly, gave me orders to report him on the company roll as a deserter.

Some time, I think in August, 1863, said Michael Mullett made application to be transferred to the Navy. Captain Kelly never forwarded the papers, but destroyed them.

He also made the protest to officers in command at the time he was forced into the Navy, and there is proof—absolute proof—that he did all he could in his power to rejoin his regiment, but without avail.

Mr. WARNOCK. Did he make any effort that is of record to right this great wrong, immediately after the war, or within twenty-five years after the war?

Mr. SULZER. As a matter of fact, when he was discharged from the Navy—honorably discharged, which discharge he still has—he thought that honorable discharge was all that was required and all that he could get, and he never knew that he was marked as a deserter on the records of the War Department until, I think, about 1892. When he discovered it he began immediately to take steps to have it removed. General Ainsworth denied his application for lack of authority. Mr. Mullett is a man well along in years now, I know him very well, and he is a worthy, industrious citizen of the city of New York.

He is married and has several children. He does not want this charge of desertion on the Army records removed against him in order to get a pension. He does not need a pension and cares nothing about it. His children are capable of taking care of him for the few years he has yet to live; but as an old soldier of the Union, as a man who fought in the Army and in the Navy for the old flag and for his country, he does not want to go to his grave with the stigma of a deserter on his record. He feels this keenly and he wants to leave his children a clear record as their greatest heritage when he dies, and I appeal to every man here to right this wrong and to give this grand old soldier who shed his blood for the Union on land and sea what he craves in his expiring days as his greatest boon—as honorable a record in the Army as he has in the Navy.

I know it is easy to be technical; I know anyone can be captious; I know it is easy for lawyers here to spin fine distinctions of fact, to get up in their places and find fault with an honest report like this, to pick to pieces the affidavits of a poor old soldier and sailor, now broken in health and tottering on the brink of the grave; but I tell you that every man who will read the affidavits of this poor old soldier and sailor, every man who will look into the record of this battle-scarred veteran, will have no hesitation in supporting this bill, and will never in the future have occasion to square his conscience with the proper performance of duty.

I know, and we all know, that there are many cases where men on the muster rolls of the Army and Navy have been marked unjustly as deserters, and in those cases it is the duty of Congress to remove the charge and to give the brave old soldier or sailor a clear pass of honor as he marches forward to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns. [Loud applause.]

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I think I am entitled to one word of personal explanation. The gentleman makes a charge that I am opposed to all bills for the removal of the charge of desertion. He is only partially correct. I am, as a rule, opposed to them, but there is no case on record since I have been a member of that committee where I have tried to keep any bill from being considered by the committee when it was properly brought before the committee by one of the subcommittees charged with the investigation of the case, and the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER] that I am opposing this bill because, forsooth, he voted a certain way in the House the other day is utterly absurd and untrue, because the vote was taken on this bill in the Committee on Military Affairs and had practically voted down, almost without a division, a proposition to report this bill, and it was only after the personal eloquence and personal talk of the gentleman from New York that as a personal favor he secured even a majority of the committee at the next vote.

I want to say to this committee that I have never tried to prevent the consideration of any of these bills, but I do believe as a Union soldier that the line of demarcation between the man who served his country without desertion and the man who deserted to get a bounty should be preserved and not wiped out by the Congress of the United States. This man, by his own confession, took the bounty and kept it. He uttered no word of complaint that can be substantiated from 1864 to 1892. He rested under his alleged wrongs for twenty-eight years.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to make one more statement.

Mr. KLEBERG. I want to ask the gentleman one question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. KLEBERG. Is it not possible that in this case we can get more light? That is, can not the investigation be extended and other proof had, so as to make it more clear? And what effort has the committee made to clear up the matter?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, the committee considered everything that the gentleman could submit to us. As a matter of fact, there is no question but that the officers of the ship can be found, if they are living; but that was not even asked for by the attorney for the claimant in the case. We took all the evidence he could give.

Mr. KLEBERG. Are the officers of the ship now living?

Mr. HULL. I do not know whether they are living or not; but if they are living, the Naval Record will show who they were and where they are.

I want to say one word further in answer to the gentleman's attack on me in this matter. No subcommittee recommended this to the full committee and, in fact, the subcommittee having the matter in charge, anxious to accommodate the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER], after full investigation refused to make a report in favor of the bill, and submitted it simply with a statement of the facts.

So that if you will take the case as it is there has been nothing that I have done that is open to the criticism of the gentleman from New York. There is nothing in the case that differs from at least a thousand other cases before the committee that we have not reported favorably, and many of which have been reported unfavorably, and you are making a record in this case by a vote of the committee first, and if reported favorably by a record vote in the House as to what instructions you will give the Committee on Military Affairs in regard to this class of bills that the committee heretofore have declined to consider favorably.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. If the gentleman will hold the floor a minute, I should like to ask him a question.

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. It is something unusual for a member of the committee to fly in the face of his committee in a matter of correcting a military record or granting a pension. The other day when the House had a matter under consideration, involving an instruction which I thought was entirely proper, the gentleman took a contrary view to the one he takes to-day.

Now, after hearing the reading of the report in this case, I want to ask the gentleman if this case is in any substantial way dissimilar to many cases favorably reported by the sanction of the gentleman from Iowa? And I should like to ask him if cases of no greater merit than this have not been favorably reported by his committee without any objection from him?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the gentleman from Indiana that this is the first case where it has been proven that a man deserted from the Army to go into another branch of the Army or into the Navy, where he received a bounty, that has ever been favorably reported within my knowledge.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. The gentleman recognizes that there were very many cases where there was a misuse of power by Army officers during the war of the rebellion, whereby men were placed in unfortunate predicaments from which they ought to be relieved.

Mr. HULL. There is no question about that in my mind, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And plenty of such cases are now pending before the gentleman's committee with no chance to get a favorable report.

Mr. HULL. But in my judgment a man who was outraged as this man now claims he was outraged would not have rested quietly under that from 1864 down to 1892 without ever making a protest that could be acted upon and the facts determined.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Has not the gentleman's committee largely placed itself as a barrier against the relief of those cases?

Mr. HULL. Not at all.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And are not members of the House constantly entreating that committee favorably to report those cases?

Mr. HULL. All the evidence is before the House that is before the committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Let me ask the gentleman how many cases for the removal of charges of desertion are now before his committee?

Mr. HULL. I should imagine fifteen hundred, and probably more.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. How many have you reported this session?

Mr. HULL. I should think from twenty-five to thirty; and I want to say to the gentleman from Indiana that before the act of 1890 was passed there were not 200 cases of that character before the committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I will ask the gentleman how many such bills were favorably reported in the last Congress?

Mr. HULL. I should say probably thirty or forty in the last Congress.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. How many the Congress before that?

Mr. HULL. More than that. But on account of the careful attitude of gentlemen on this side of the Chamber you gradually caused the Committee on Military Affairs to be more conservative; and wherever there is a case there of desertion more tech-

nical than real, where the man performed service during the war, where he performed service in the same command or had left his command for another, they report it favorably in every case, or where it is shown that the officers—and there are many such cases—have been guilty of overbearing conduct and outrageous conduct toward men, in every case of that kind the committee has given the man the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. That is in the cases reported. But does not the gentleman know that there are hundreds of these cases on hand that the committee has failed to report on?

Mr. HULL. No; I do not; and if there is a case of that kind in the knowledge of the gentleman from Indiana and he will bring it to the attention of the proper subcommittee I have no doubt that it will be promptly considered.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Does the gentleman think that out of eleven hundred cases only 20 or 30 cases ought to be favorably acted on by the committee?

Mr. HULL. I want to say that there is a very much larger number acted upon—not all favorably.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I wanted to ask the gentleman whether he thought that was a proportion that ought to be acted upon favorably by the committee out of eleven hundred.

Mr. HULL. In the committee each stands on its merits.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. But you do not consider them.

Mr. HULL. They consider every case where a member of Congress presses it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I do not so understand it.

Mr. HULL. There are two subcommittees working constantly. Mr. MONDELL is on one of them and Mr. ESCH on the other. I believe you will find that they have reported more bills than any Congress ever did.

Mr. PALMER. I would like to ask the gentleman if every man who deserted for the sake of taking a bounty could not have presented as good a case as this man?

Mr. HULL. They all do it. A man would not go about this without making good affidavits.

Mr. PALMER. If this man's bill passes, ought not every man who deserted to take a bounty have his record amended?

Mr. HULL. I think so. That is why I want the House to make a record.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER] did me the honor of refusing to yield to me to ask him a question, and if he is not too busy I would crave his attention long enough to answer a question.

Mr. SULZER. I shall be glad to answer any question the gentleman may ask, if I can. The only reason I declined to be interrupted at the time the gentlemen asked me to yield was because I wanted to state all the facts to the House.

Mr. MANN. I understood the gentleman at that time was undertaking to make a speech to the House of the same kind that he does to his constituents and did not want to be interrupted, and I did not blame him.

Mr. SULZER. That is kind of the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. It was a good speech, and I would like to hear it again.

Mr. SULZER. It never hurts an old song to sing it twice. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. No, sir; it was a good speech. What I wanted to ask the gentleman was, Did this man actually receive a bounty?

Mr. SULZER. No; he did not actually receive a bounty.

Mr. HULL. He says he did.

Mr. SULZER. I am answering the question, not the gentleman from Iowa. [Laughter.]

Mr. HULL. He says he did.

Mr. SULZER. He did not so swear, and if the gentleman will read the report he will see that he did not.

Mr. MANN. He got the \$300.

Mr. SULZER. Let me read from the report—the sworn statement of Mullett. He said a man came on board the receiving ship the next day and handed him \$300, and told him that it was Government money, that it was his, and that he must take it. He says he protested and told this man that his wounds were running, and that no fair-minded medical officer would accept him in the service. The man answered: "Well, you are here now, and here you will have to stay," and left the ship. It is well known bounties were paid at that time, and I do not suppose Mullett in those days, and especially after his experience of the night before, was the brightest man in the world.

Mr. MANN. Well, now, if the gentleman will please wait. He says that the man "protested." But did he take the money?

Mr. SULZER. As testified to, the \$300 was left with Mullett as Government money. That is all there is to it.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman believe that this man, leaving one command and entering another and receiving \$300, thought that he was receiving this as Government money from this man?

Mr. SULZER. He swears he was told it was Government money, and, knowing the man, I believe him.

Mr. MANN. The man had been in the employ of the Government for some time?

Mr. SULZER. He had been a brave soldier from the time that he enlisted in August, 1862, until then, and when he went in the Navy he was a gallant sailor.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think that this man was of the opinion that the Government was sending \$300 around to its soldiers and giving it to them?

Mr. SULZER. He certainly did, and he swears so; and it is very natural for him to do so; very natural, indeed. Bounties were paid, I believe, in those days by the various States and cities.

Mr. MANN. How long had this man been in the service of the Government in the Army?

Mr. SULZER. From the 26th of August, 1862, until July, 1864. He was badly wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor on the 3d day of July, 1864, and sent to the hospital. He was comparatively a young man at that time.

Mr. MANN. I have no doubt there are many circumstances in favor of giving this man a pension.

Mr. SULZER. He is not an applicant for a pension. I am willing now to accept an amendment to this bill that Mullett does not want a pension and that he will never apply for one.

Mr. MANN. I say I should have no objection to giving this man a pension as a matter of charity, but what he asks is justice, and so far as justice is concerned he was a deserter and a bounty jumper, and if the gentleman from South Carolina were here he would be called a coffee cooler and a camp follower. [Laughter.]

Mr. SULZER. That is the opinion of the gentleman from Illinois. I have heard criminal lawyers draw similar conclusions from truthful affidavits.

Mr. MANN. My judgment is that it takes a criminal lawyer to understand this case, because the applicant was guilty of a crime.

Mr. SULZER. The crime was committed against Mullett.

Mr. MANN. This man was a deserter—

Mr. SULZER. He was not. I deny it. The record disproves it—

Mr. MANN (continuing). Not only a deserter, but he took money for desertion and entered into another branch of the service. You might well claim that he got drunk and was shanghaied into the Navy, but when he received over his protest—oh, yes, protest—\$300, which he put in his pocket and spent, it is nonsense to say that he did it without knowing what he was doing. He has the character of a deserter, and if the gentleman from South Carolina, who is now attending to his duties as candidate for governor in that State, were here he would denounce this bill as being of that character that brings disgrace on this Congress for attempting to pass it.

Mr. SULZER. Let me say this to the gentleman from Illinois. If this man Mullett was not an honest man, if what he says was not true, do you suppose he would put that statement about the \$300 in his affidavit? He could have left it out. Had he been dishonest in the matter he would have left it out and no one would have been the wiser. The fact that he put it in stamps it all over with truth.

Mr. BROMWELL. In other words, if he was guilty of being a bounty jumper he must be an honest man for stating it in the affidavit. [Laughter.] That is the argument of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SULZER. No; that is not my argument. My contention is that if Mullett was a bounty jumper he would not testify to it under oath, when it was not necessary to mention it, but we see he tells the whole truth and nothing but the truth regarding all the facts of his case. He conceals nothing.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I suppose the reason the man put these facts in his affidavit, which the gentleman from New York says he would not have put in if he was not honest, was because he was relying on the eloquence and the specious argument of the gentleman from New York to work all around the truth and never once hit the center of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. SULZER. This case is submitted on the record. I know Mullett, and I say he tells the truth. I rely on the sworn statements and on all the surrounding circumstances, and I appeal to every member to vindicate this brave but now broken soldier, and take from his record as the grave opens to receive him this stain put there by others without his knowledge or consent.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Chairman, I think since the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs has seen fit to go into what occurred when this bill was reported out of the committee, that it is but due to the House to say that the chairman of the subcommittee who had this bill under consideration voted for the bill in committee. I refer to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

Mr. HULL. I want to say to the gentleman from Virginia

that the reason I referred to it was because of the assault made on me by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER].

Mr. HAY. I was not present at that time.

Mr. HULL. I want to ask the gentleman if it was not true that Mr. ESCH stated that the subcommittee and himself would decline to recommend it?

Mr. HAY. It is true when the case first came up Mr. ESCH stated what the gentleman from Iowa has said; but the gentleman from Wisconsin stated that he desired the gentleman from New York to procure further evidence, and the gentleman from New York was going to procure some evidence, and when that additional affidavit was secured the gentleman from Wisconsin brought the case up and voted for it himself.

Mr. HULL. But he never claimed that the subcommittee was in favor of it.

Mr. HAY. No; he did not. I do not know that the subcommittee, after the additional evidence was obtained, ever had a meeting or acted upon it. Now, this case is, in my judgment, a very fair case. I do not see that there is any great difference between this case and a great many others that have been reported and passed upon by this House. This man has rendered four years' service in all—two years in the Army and two years in the Navy.

The man was wounded and rendered faithful service. He was impressed in the Navy under circumstances which should at least give him some consideration before this House. I am not one of those who want to assume that every man who makes an affidavit in attempting to correct his military record is necessarily a liar and a scoundrel as some gentlemen seem to think that he is. I went over this case carefully in the Committee on Military Affairs, and after reporting it believed it to be a fair case, and trust that the committee will sustain the Committee on Military Affairs in the report they have made.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Did the committee, when they passed upon the bill, have before them this affidavit?

Mr. HAY. Undoubtedly.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And the subcommittee did not have it?

Mr. HAY. They did not.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Then at that time the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] was opposed to the bill, but when he got this evidence his doubts were cleared away?

Mr. HAY. And he voted for the bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And the committee reported the bill?

Mr. HAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And you have examined the bill and approve it?

Mr. HAY. Yes, sir. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The question being taken, the amendment reported by the committee was agreed to.

The question being taken on laying aside the bill as amended with a favorable recommendation, there were—ayes 54, noes 24.

Mr. HULL. I call for tellers.

Tellers were not ordered.

So the bill was ordered to be laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

JAMES P. M'CLURE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4766) granting an increase of pension to James P. McClure.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James P. McClure, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the Committee of the Whole for a moment to make a statement.

A bill introduced by Senator ELKINS is pending in the Senate, an exact duplicate of which has been introduced in the House, providing for the free transmission through the mails of all books, pamphlets, and other publications, printed in raised characters or point letters, for the use of the blind. As is known to all gentlemen here, every State in the Union has institutions or schools for the instruction of the blind.

These schools are provided with books and libraries, furnished by the States and the United States, especially adapted to the wants and necessities of the pupils who attend these institutions. Frequently the blind girls and boys are bright and quick to learn and receive an education. But, when the school year ends and these children separate and return to their respective homes to spend the vacation; or when they have completed the course at

school and can no longer remain there, they are practically denied recourse to books. These books are expensive, and but few of the blind can afford to own them. The purpose of this bill is to permit schools and institutions having libraries printed in raised characters to send such literature to blind people through the mails free of postage.

I will content myself at this time with this mere reference, and ask unanimous consent to print in my remarks for the benefit of the members the bill referred to, together with an article written by Mr. H. H. Johnson, of Romney, W. Va., who is a man of magnificent intellectual attainments, and one of the most distinguished representatives of these unfortunate people.

The documents referred to by Mr. RUCKER are as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 19, 1902.

Mr. RUCKER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed:

A bill (H. R. 14577) to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind.

Be it enacted, etc., That books, pamphlets, and other reading matter in raised characters for the use of the blind, whether prepared by hand or printed, in single volumes or in packages, unsealed and not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, when sent by public institutions for the blind as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to such institution, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage.

SEC. 2. That all acts or parts of acts repugnant to this act are hereby repealed, and the Postmaster-General shall prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary to carry this act into effect.

A PLEA FOR FREE POSTAGE ON BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

The bill to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind is still in the hands of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, awaiting the kindly touch that will bring it back to the Senate with favorable recommendations.

An act of Congress, entitled "An act to promote the education of the blind," approved February 27, 1879, sets apart the sum of \$250,000 to be permanently invested in securities of the United States, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied, through the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky., to the making of books and apparatus used in the education of the blind, to be annually distributed to the schools for the blind in the several States in the proportion of the attendance of pupils.

For almost a quarter of a century this magnificent but just benefaction has been available for the youthful blind of the country in the schools; and the books in embossed characters have multiplied amazingly. The catalogues now embrace nearly or quite every title in popular literature and technical subjects. We have fiction from Robinson Crusoe to The Marble Faun; in allegory, from the Pilgrim's Progress to the Tale of a Tub; in short tales, a rapidly multiplying variety; in history and biography, a range of choice which would have been well-nigh unimaginable fifty years ago; in poetry, a collection which, in whole or in part, illustrates every considerable writer, and in miscellaneous reading, scores and hundreds of books. Careful, judicious, conservative men are charged with the selection of the books to be printed, and the consequence is that we have in these special catalogues only the very cream of the world's best thought. I believe it would do no violence to the truth to suppose that the entire catalogue of books in raised letters would, in the ink editions, constitute the finest and very best library of equal numbers in the world. At the least, that is what ought to be the fact.

With these advantages for the young blind in the schools, the natural thought would be: "With these well-cultivated tastes, they will go on reading and improving themselves all their lives." Here the delightful prospect suddenly and sadly changes. The pupils retire from the schools to bookless homes. Some of the more fortunate and sprightly ones have gained one or possibly two books at school as prizes. The securing of more is barred by the prices at which the books have to be sold on account of the expensive processes used in their production and the small editions that are required to supply the demand. Worcester's small pocket dictionary of some 18,000 words makes three large volumes and is quoted at \$14.

It is entirely safe to put the cost at from ten to twenty times that at which like books in the ink editions are sold. The size of these books is also against their accumulation, for few houses could spare the room that any considerable number of them would occupy. The 11 volumes of the Bible in the New York point fill a box more than 3 feet long, 14 inches wide, and 13 deep. Fortunately, their weight does not keep pace with their size.

When to these considerations the further one is added that the blind in the very great majority of cases are poor beyond the possibility of paying transportation charges on books that might be borrowed, it will be seen that the return of a blind pupil to the humble home from which he was taken with no appreciation of books, but to which he returns with his faculties all aglow with the enthusiasm of further required acquisitions in knowledge, it requires no great flight of the imagination to conceive the depths of the wretchedness to which he will rapidly gravitate in a very short time, when the whole secret of any possible happiness in life will consist in his ability to forget his taste, his culture, his noble aspirations, which can no longer be fed by the spring of his school-day delights, the books that he may no longer read.

Is the Government's benefaction complete? We are not asking for action of questionable propriety that the Government may show itself sentimentally kind or romantically generous. Is there not a measure of justice in it? Free text-books for the children in the common schools, with circulating free libraries at their very doors and a market in which for their mature years the price of a good cigar will buy almost any, even the best books, are advantages so common as no longer to attract notice or comment. How different with the blind, relegated to their native darkness when their school days are past, without a ray of light to follow them and light their ways, and the necessity of forgetting all the past to make life tolerable! It is difficult to imagine a privation so absolute. How we chafe if the morning paper is a little late on the breakfast table. Even a short outing is intolerable without a book.

These matters are not referred to with any desire of arousing a feeble thrill of sickly sentimentality or a sudden spasm of morbid benevolence. Is there not a propriety in trying to remedy a condition so serious? Would it not be just and righteous to clothe the schools for the blind with this incidental power of continuing the education of their pupils through their whole lives in the interest of a better citizenship for them, to say nothing of greater happiness they would enjoy?

Now, good friend, to whom these words may come, consider yourself specially charged with the responsibility of determining this plain question of mingled justice and mercy. If it strikes you as reasonable, fail not to use the influence you may have with your Senators and Representatives in Con-

gress to push this small, inexpensive bit of legislation to the realization of long-cherished hopes.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the bill in the Senate at the former session and secured its favorable recommendation from the Committee on Education. He informs me that it finally passed the Senate, but was held up in the House. Shall it not fare better this time? May not the favorable report on the bill in the last Congress facilitate like action in the present?

There is other legislation in the interest of the blind, in contemplation, looking to their higher education. I can not feel that this measure, however meritorious in many respects, ought to divert attention from the bill for the free postage on books. The latter will bless every blind reader in the country, and ultimately in the world. Canada has a like law, and it will spread among the nations; and postal agreements may some day give to each the benefits of all in the matter of books for the blind. The other measure can be postponed without injury to anyone; for the blind who want the higher learning will get it with or without assistance, while the impecunious blind can not get books without aid.

Should the frank for books in raised letters fail of favorable consideration at this session of Congress on account of the volume of more widely and more generally important business, let us not doubt either the wisdom or generosity of the members, but rely upon the gentle, respectful activity of those who know and feel the deep significance of the proposed legislation to keep it before Congress till the auspicious time shall come.

H. H. JOHNSON,

Senior Teacher, Blind Department, West Virginia Schools for D. and B.

MAY 15, 1902.

MINE DISASTER IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I beg the indulgence of the Committee of the Whole to speak for a moment about a matter of charity. A few days ago—on the 19th of this month—there was in Tennessee a terrible mine explosion, in which about 225 miners lost their lives. The bodies of these unfortunate men are being gradually taken from this mine. Their wives and many children are left penniless and dependent.

The governor of Tennessee, over the official seal of the State, has appealed to the people of Tennessee and I appeal to the country at large for aid for these widows and orphans.

I wish to take this opportunity of placing in the RECORD the short appeal of Governor McMillin, together with a brief report of the disaster, printed in another column of the same paper, the Nashville American. This appeal of the governor, which I will take the liberty of reading, is as follows:

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

May 21, 1902.

To the People of Tennessee:

On Monday morning, May 19, a fearful disaster occurred at the Fraterville mines, in the Coal Creek mining region. Two hundred and twenty-six miners engaged in laboring for themselves and those dependent upon them were, by fearful explosion in the mine, killed. By reason of this disaster hundreds of poor, helpless women and children are left with poverty and want added to the grief caused by the death of loved ones. It is reported to me that assistance is badly needed. Subscriptions have been opened at different places for the purpose of aiding the unfortunates.

The legislature is not in session, and hence no contribution can be made by the State. I therefore appeal to the citizens in every part of the State to contribute generously to the needs of the people afflicted by this misfortune, and I feel confident that all that is necessary to secure success is to call attention to the matter. Let those who have not been personally visited by the disaster generously help those who have.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Nashville, on the 21st day of May, 1902.

[SEAL.]

BENTON McMILLIN.

By the Governor:

JOHN W. MORTON,

Secretary of State.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD, along with what I have just read, a full statement of this calamity as given in another column of the Nashville American of May 22. My object in doing this is that people throughout the country may know the facts of the case and may understand to whom contributions may be sent. R. M. Lindsay, of Cold Creek, Tenn., is the chairman of the relief committee, who will gladly receive and properly apply any contributions sent him. I had contributed through Governor McMillin before I knew of their relief committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the newspaper article to which he has referred. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The article is as follows:

FAREWELLS PAINFULLY INDITED—MESSAGES FROM ENTOMBED MEN AT COAL CREEK WRITTEN WHILE THEY WERE BEING GRADUALLY STRANGLERED TO DEATH BY NOXIOUS VAPORS SURROUNDING THEM—FOUND WITH THE BODIES IN FRATERVILLE MINE—EVIDENCES THAT THEY, AND PERHAPS MANY OTHERS, LIVED FOR HOURS AFTER THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION, THE TORTURE UNDERGONE BEING INTENSE—WORK OF RECOVERING THE BODIES GOES ON UNDER DIFFICULTIES—FAMILIES OF VICTIMS IN WANT.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 21, 1902.

The latest estimates as to loss of life in the Fraterville coal-mine disaster at Coal Creek is 226, including contract miners, day laborers, and boy helpers. One find reported to-day was that of 13 bodies in an entry. With these 13, all of whom were dead, were found 6 letters written by 5 men before life became extinct. One of these letters gave the time of day it was written as 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, thus indicating that these and perhaps other entombed men lived many hours after the terrible explosion, which occurred Monday morning at 7:30 o'clock.

The letters gave a general suggestion of the suffering that was undergone, indicating that the men were gradually being strangled to death by the foul and gaseous air that was entering and filling the mine. One piteously read: "My God, for another breath."

The letters, in the main, were directions to families as to what disposition should be made of the writer's body and his business affairs and instructions as to raising his family. One unfortunate, who leaves neither father, mother, brother, nor sisters, addressed his letter "To Everybody," and pleaded that they change their way of living.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

President J. W. Howe, of the United Mine Workers of America for district 19, went into the mines to-day to make an inspection as the representative of that organization, and to assist in the rescue work. He has received a message of condolence from President John Mitchell of the Mine Workers of America, who stated he had sent \$100 for the relief fund. Mr. Howe today announced that the Mine Workers of America would at once expend \$1,000 for the needy families of its members who died in the mine, and that more would be available if necessary.

State Mine Inspector R. A. Shiflett has announced that he will postpone his official inspection until the bodies are rescued and the mine is cleared of some debris. Mr. Shiflett is physically impaired on account of his recent hard work in inspecting the Nelson Mine, at Dayton, Tenn., where he was exposed to noxious gases.

Mrs. George Atkins, wife of the mine foreman who was lost in the disaster, has completely lost her mind. She is raving, and is kept in custody with great difficulty, so intense is her grief for her husband. The rescuing parties that went in Monday are completely exhausted and new men were sent into the mines to-day. Physicians positively forbade any of the first rescuers returning. They have been in contact with the gaseous air for so long that they have become weakened, and it is feared that they could not survive the arduous work. Many hardy miners from other sections are here, and from these the rescue parties were made up this morning.

MONEY THE CRYING NEED.

There are hundreds of people at Coal Creek, and everyone is ready to do all possible for the relief of the suffering. Money is the crying need, and the outside world is urged to send in contributions to R. M. Lindsay, chairman of the relief committee, Coal Creek, Tenn.

The inquest was resumed this morning, but upon request of Maj. E. C. Camp, president of the Coal Creek Coal Company, it was postponed, and the coroner fixed June 9 as the date for it to be reconvened.

Then an investigation will be made as to the cause of the deaths of the men and as to the cause of the explosion. It is now generally believed that on last Saturday a wall between an abandoned mine of the Knoxville Iron Company and the Fraterville mine was punctured by a miner, and this permitted the foul gas from the old mine to enter Fraterville. The fans not operating Sunday enabled the mine to become permeated with the gas, and the explosion Monday was the result when men went in with their lamps and the fresh air began to flow. Up to noon to-day 141 bodies had been removed from the mine.

WILLIAM A. NELSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13233) granting a pension to William A. Nelson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William A. Nelson, Company A, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Nelson," insert "late of," and in the same line, after the word "Second," insert "Regiment."

Strike out the words "and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month" in lines 7 and 8.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM F. BOWDEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13178) granting a pension to William F. Bowden.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William F. Bowden, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "twenty-five" and substitute therefor the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN W. THOMAS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8644) granting a pension to John W. Thomas.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Thomas, late a member of Company D, Seventh Regiment of the United States Army, during the Indian wars, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 4, after the words "pension roll," insert "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."

In line 5 strike out "a member."

Strike out all in lines 6 and 7 after the word "Regiment" in line 6, and substitute therefor the following: "United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CORNELIA A. DENNIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11893) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Dennis, of Turin, Coweta County, Ga.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Mrs. Dennis, of Turin, Coweta County, Ga., on the pension roll, subject to all the provisions and limitations of the existing pension laws, and pay her in lieu of the pension she now receives the sum of \$25 per month.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Pensions were read, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Cornelia A. Dennis."

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cornelia A. Dennis, widow of Green K. Dennis, late of Company F, First Regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HUGH J. REYNOLDS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14251) granting a pension to Hugh J. Reynolds.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hugh J. Reynolds, late of Company G, Palmetto Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert "war with Mexico," and in line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14234) granting a pension to John Williamson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Williamson, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out the word "Volunteer" in line 7.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARGARET S. TOD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14224) granting an increase of pension to Margaret S. Tod.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret S. Tod, widow of Samuel B. Tod, late sergeant, Company E, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 4, after the words "pension roll," insert "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."

In line 6, after the word "Infantry," insert "war with Mexico;" and in line 7 strike out the word "twenty" and substitute therefor the word "sixteen;" and in the same line change "a month" to "per month."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LUTHER G. EDWARDS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14359) granting a pension to Luther G. Edwards.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Luther G. Edwards, late of United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all in the bill after the word "Edwards," in line 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "late landsman, U. S. S. *Lancaster*, United States Navy, war with Spain."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM DIXON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2783) granting a pension to William Dixon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Pensions be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of William Dixon, a scout, who was wounded in a fight with the Indians on September 10, 1874, while serving under General Miles on the frontier, and to pay him the sum of \$50 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Dixon, late a scout and guide, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARCELLUS M. M. MARTIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5152) granting an increase of pension to Marcellus M. M. Martin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marcellus M. M. Martin, alias Marion M. Martin, late of Company F, United States Mounted Riflemen, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JENNIE M. WAGNER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5202) granting an increase of pension to Jennie M. Wagner.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jennie M. Wagner, widow of Max Wagner, late second lieutenant Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Max Wagner until they reach the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELLA S. MANNIX.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13683) granting an increase of pension to Ella S. Mannix.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ella S. Mannix, widow of Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, late of the United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Pensions were read, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Ella B. S. Mannix."

Strike out all in the bill in lines 6, 7, 8, and 9, and substitute therefor the following: "of Ella B. S. Mannix, widow of Daniel Pratt Mannix, late captain, United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HATTIE M. WHITNEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4927) granting an increase of pension to Hattie M. Whitney.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hattie M. Whitney, widow of Polliot A. Whitney, late major Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the said Polliot A. Whitney until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM W. H. DAVIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6414) granting an increase of pension to William W. H. Davis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William W. H. Davis, late colonel One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "Infantry Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In lines 8 and 9 strike out the words "the pension" and insert in lieu thereof the word "that."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. This concludes the business on the Private Calendar from the Pensions and Invalid Pensions Committees.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, is there not a Calendar No. 1643?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. That was laid aside to be favorably reported.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I move that the committee do now rise and report the bills favorably to the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LACEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, reported that that committee had had under consideration certain private pension bills and other bills under the special order for this day, and had directed him to report the same back to the House, some with and some without amendments, as follows:

HOUSE BILLS AMENDED.

H. R. 4990. A bill granting an increase of pension to George F. Gregg;

H. R. 8149. A bill granting an increase of pension to James B. Martin;

H. R. 14146. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Murphy;

H. R. 12430. A bill granting a pension to Abner H. Lester;

H. R. 13063. A bill granting a pension to Julia B. Shurtleff (title amended);

H. R. 10339. A bill granting an increase of pension to John L. Moore;

H. R. 8573. A bill granting a pension to William McDaniel;

H. R. 12305. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Olson;

H. R. 14012. A bill granting a pension to Fannie Reardon, widow of Patrick Reardon, alias Dunn (title amended);

H. R. 8576. A bill granting a pension to John S. Upshaw;

H. R. 12968. A bill granting an increase of pension to John T. Mull;

H. R. 13594. A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert Hargreave (title amended);

H. R. 13944. A bill granting a pension to Margaret Ann West, a nurse of United States Volunteers (title amended);

H. R. 2477. A bill granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Zane;

H. R. 14221. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. McArthur;

H. R. 11339. A bill granting a pension to Augustus Blount;

H. R. 11453. A bill granting a pension to Catharine Freeman;

H. R. 11865. A bill granting an increase of pension to John A. Robertson;

H. R. 12424. A bill granting an increase of pension to Wallace K. May;

H. R. 12632. A bill granting an increase of pension to Bailey O. Bowden;

H. R. 14052. A bill granting an increase of pension to George Fusselman;

H. R. 13227. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Emry (title amended);

H. R. 3768. A bill granting an increase of pension to John W. Campbell;

H. R. 5205. A bill granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Leffingwell;

H. R. 6991. A bill granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler;

H. R. 8146. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Owens;

H. R. 5446. A bill granting a pension to James M. Travis (title amended);

H. R. 9710. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Eagon;

H. R. 3770. A bill granting a pension to J. E. Dickey (title amended);

H. R. 8780. A bill granting an increase of pension to Pierson L. Shick;
 H. R. 12009. A bill granting an increase of pension to George Baker;
 H. R. 12019. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Lowe;
 H. R. 14087. A bill granting a pension to Lizzie Dunlap;
 H. R. 14144. A bill granting an increase of pension to Fannie S. Cross;
 H. R. 10174. A bill granting a pension to Jennie M. Harris (title amended);
 H. R. 11250. A bill granting an increase of pension to Arthur L. Currie;
 H. R. 5038. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Hudson;
 H. R. 13946. A bill granting an increase of pension to Capt. Stephen B. Todd (title amended);
 H. R. 14055. A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel Brown;
 H. R. 7760. A bill granting a pension to Thomas Graham (title amended);
 H. R. 13675. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. White;
 H. R. 5866. A bill granting an increase of pension to William P. Schott (title amended);
 H. R. 13613. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Howard;
 H. R. 13999. A bill granting a pension to Dennis Cosier (title amended);
 H. R. 13684. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Wright;
 H. R. 5480. A bill increasing pension of John C. Nelson (title amended);
 H. R. 12410. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Nichols;
 H. R. 10856. A bill granting a pension to Jacob Findley;
 H. R. 12326. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Kirkham (title amended);
 H. R. 14374. A bill granting a pension to Samantha Towner;
 H. R. 10824. A bill granting an increase of pension to George E. Bump;
 H. R. 12507. A bill granting an increase of pension Ebenezer W. Oakley;
 H. R. 6186. A bill granting a pension to Carrie B. Farnham;
 H. R. 14241. A bill granting an increase of pension to Peter Dugan;
 H. R. 13450. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Hunt (title amended);
 H. R. 13052. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles K. Batey;
 H. R. 13665. A bill granting an increase of pension to George R. Baldwin;
 H. R. 3986. A bill granting a pension to Martha A. Cornish;
 H. R. 14184. A bill granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Fogg;
 H. R. 13886. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Rogers;
 H. R. 11879. A bill to correct military record of Michael Mullet;
 H. R. 13233. A bill granting a pension to William A. Nelson;
 H. R. 13178. A bill granting a pension to William F. Bowden;
 H. R. 8644. A bill granting a pension to John W. Thomas;
 H. R. 11893. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Dennis, of Turin, Coweta County, Ga. (title amended);
 H. R. 14224. A bill granting an increase of pension to Margaret S. Tod;
 H. R. 14251. A bill granting a pension to Hugh J. Reynolds;
 H. R. 14234. A bill granting a pension to John Williamson;
 H. R. 14359. A bill granting a pension to Luther G. Edwards;
 H. R. 2783. A bill granting a pension to William Dixon;
 H. R. 13683. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ella S. Mannix (title amended); and
 H. R. 6414. A bill granting an increase of pension to William W. H. Davis.

SENATE BILL WITH AMENDMENT.

S. 4927. An act granting an increase of pension to Hattie M. Whitney.

SENATE BILLS WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

S. 2551. An act granting a pension to Amelia Engle;
 S. 4706. An act granting an increase of pension to William Harrington;
 S. 4732. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Hazzard;
 S. 3998. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Kimble;

S. 4871. An act granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Worthen;
 S. 4983. An act granting a pension to John W. Smoot;
 S. 4655. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver K. Wyman;
 S. 4862. An act granting an increase of pension to James Welch;
 S. 1797. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Russell;
 S. 3888. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse H. Hubbard;
 S. 5371. An act granting an increase of pension to Jonathan O. Thompson;
 S. 2168. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Baldwin;
 S. 2697. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Baldwin;
 S. 4415. An act granting an increase of pension to Vesta A. Brown;
 S. 4758. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Doane;
 S. 4729. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel A. Hall, alias William Knapp;
 S. 4829. An act granting an increase of pension to Nimrod Headington;
 S. 4853. An act granting an increase of pension to Amos Moulton;
 S. 4712. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliphlet Noyes;
 S. 5153. An act granting an increase of pension Eri W. Pinkham;
 S. 2511. An act granting an increase of pension to William Phillips;
 S. 1038. An act granting an increase of pension to Gustavus C. Pratt;
 S. 5106. An act granting an increase of pension Horace L. Richardson;
 S. 4790. An act granting a pension to Stephen A. Seavey;
 S. 4730. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Youngs;
 S. 2457. An act granting an increase of pension to Warren Y. Merchant;
 S. 5209. An act granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Van Eaton;
 S. 3551. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Collier;
 S. 4240. An act granting an increase of pension to Calvin N. Perkins;
 S. 712. An act granting an increase of pension to John Housiaux;
 S. 4759. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha Clark;
 S. 4638. An act granting a pension to Helena Sudsburg;
 S. 3063. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Edge, alias Jason Edge;
 S. 5759. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Crooker;
 S. 5669. An act granting a pension to Charlotte M. Howe;
 S. 4642. An act granting an increase of pension to Anne Dowery;
 S. 2535. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Joseph;
 S. 5670. An act granting a pension to Samuel H. Chamberlin;
 S. 4766. An act granting an increase of pension to James P. McClure;
 S. 5202. An act granting an increase of pension to Jennie M. Wagner; and
 S. 5152. An act granting an increase of pension to Marcellus M. M. Martin, alias Marion M. Martin.

HOUSE BILLS WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

H. R. 5152. A bill granting a pension to Mary Welch;
 H. R. 14208. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alexander Murdock;
 H. R. 11711. A bill granting an increase of pension to Isaac Gibson;
 H. R. 13505. A bill granting an increase of pension to William F. Stanley;
 H. R. 11252. A bill granting an increase of pension to Edwin M. Gowdey; and
 H. R. 11374. A bill granting an increase of pension to William McCord.

And that the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole be concurred in, and the bills do pass.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bills and amendments to their final passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire moves the previous question on the bills and amendments to their final passage.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the previous question was ordered.

GRAZING LANDS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which has just come over from the Senate and is now on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The joint resolution (S. R. 105) supplementing and modifying certain provisions of the Indian appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1903, was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act "Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," are hereby supplemented and modified as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to make allotments in severalty to the Indians of the Spokane Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, and upon the completion of such allotments the President shall by proclamation give public notice thereof, whereupon the lands in said reservation not allotted to Indians or used or reserved by the Government, or occupied for school purposes, shall be opened to exploration, location, occupation, and purchase under the mining laws.

In addition to the allotment in severalty of lands in the Walker River Indian Reservation in the State of Nevada, the Secretary of the Interior shall, before any of said lands are opened to disposition under any public-land law, select any set apart for the use in common of the Indians of that reservation such an amount of nonirrigable grazing lands therein at one or more places as will subserve the reasonable requirements of said Indians for the grazing of live stock.

In addition to the allotments in severalty to the Uintah and White River tribes of the Uintah Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, the Secretary of the Interior shall, before any of said lands are opened to disposition under any public-land law, select and set apart for the use in common of the Indians of that reservation such an amount of nonirrigable grazing lands therein at one or more places as will subserve the reasonable requirements of said Indians for the grazing of live stock.

All allotments hereafter made to Uncompahgre Indians of lands in said Uintah Indian Reservation shall be confined to agricultural land which can be irrigated, and shall be on the basis of 80 acres to each head of a family and 40 acres to each other Indian, and no more. The grazing land selected and set apart as aforesaid in the Uintah Indian Reservation for the use in common of the Indians of that reservation shall be equally open to the use of all Uncompahgre Indians receiving allotments in said reservation of the reduced area here named.

In so far as not otherwise specially provided, all allotments in severalty to Indians outside of the Indian Territory shall be made in conformity to the provisions of the act approved February 8, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and other general acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and shall be subject to all the restrictions and carry all the privileges incident to allotments made under said act and other general acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

The item of \$70,064.48 appropriated by the act which is hereby supplemented and modified, to be paid to the Uintah and White River tribes of the Indians in satisfaction of certain claims named in said act shall be paid to the Indians entitled thereto without awaiting their action upon the proposed allotment in severalty of lands in that reservation and the restoration of the surplus lands to the public domain.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to know what this means?

Mr. SHERMAN. I will attempt to tell the gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It is a very unusual proceeding, it seems to me.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will attempt to inform the gentleman briefly.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution refers entirely to amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, which amendments were put on in the Senate. They were none of them agreed to by the House conferees until it appeared to such conferees that we could not persuade the Senate conferees to recede. They were not provisions that the House had put into the bill originally at all. They were provisions that were not accepted by the House conferees until after a considerable struggle over them.

Finally the House conferees receded, as the gentleman from Tennessee knows conferees often have to do, even when the provisions on which they recede do not entirely accord with their views. Subsequently—

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. May I ask the gentleman a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. When and how has it been discovered now that there is something obnoxious in the bill?

Mr. SHERMAN. I was just about to get to that.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Has the Senate reconsidered its amendments?

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senate has. The Senate has passed this resolution.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I understand the Senate has passed this resolution, but has the bill passed the Senate and gone beyond the power of the Senate to reconsider it?

Mr. SHERMAN. It has.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Then the Senate has not reconsidered it?

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senate has passed this resolution, as I stated to the gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The Senate has passed this resolution, but the bill itself has passed beyond the control of the Senate?

Mr. SHERMAN. The bill itself is in the hands of the President.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. How has it been discovered now that there is something wrong with this bill?

Mr. SHERMAN. I was about to tell the gentleman when he interrupted me with his interrogatory, and, if he will permit me, I will gladly tell him now.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Before the gentleman answers that will he also state if we have not already, since this bill passed beyond the control of the House and the Senate, passed a resolution through both Houses of Congress to correct errors in the bill?

Mr. SHERMAN. Not errors.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Well, we did so.

Mr. SHERMAN. It was then believed that would cover all the Senate amendment. Now, here the same provision is included in this resolution, because the House and the Senate had not got it in mind in the resolution which was passed the other day.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Now, then, you passed one resolution to do that. Now, the gentleman in a few days brought in a second resolution to correct errors in this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. It was not to correct errors; it was to change the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. If there is no error in the bill, what is the use of correcting it?

Mr. SHERMAN. Why, my friend will not claim that everything must be an error that requires change.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Why has not the President approved the bill and let it become law?

Mr. SHERMAN. If the gentleman would content himself a moment, I was about to state.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman knows very well that three joint resolutions have been brought in here to correct errors in a bill which this House passed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee has asked the gentleman from New York a question and does not wait until he can answer.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Well, "the gentleman" will stop this by objecting.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not in order. The gentleman from Tennessee will allow the Chair—

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. "The gentleman from Tennessee" will respect the authority of the Chair and stop this dialogue by objecting.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asked the gentleman from New York a question and will not allow him to answer.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. "The gentleman" objects to any answer.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. That settles the question. The Clerk will report the first bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would be glad to answer any question.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills and joint resolutions of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 641. An act to establish an assay office at Portland, Oreg.—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

S. R. 103. Joint resolution providing for the binding and distribution of public documents held in the custody of the Superintendent of Documents unbound, upon orders of Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and officers of Congress, when such documents are not called for within two years after printing—to the Committee on Printing.

S. R. 105. Joint resolution supplementing and modifying certain provisions of the Indian appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1903—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills with amendments favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole were severally considered, the amendments agreed to, the bills as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and they were accordingly read the third time, and passed:

H. R. 4990. A bill granting an increase of pension to George F. Gregg;

H. R. 8149. A bill granting an increase of pension to James B. Martin;

H. R. 14146. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Murphy;
 H. R. 12430. A bill granting a pension to Abner H. Lester;
 H. R. 13063. A bill granting a pension to Julia B. Shurtleff (title amended);
 H. R. 10339. A bill granting an increase of pension to John L. Moore;
 H. R. 8573. A bill granting a pension to William McDaniel;
 H. R. 12305. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Olson;
 H. R. 14012. A bill granting a pension to Fannie Reardon, widow of Patrick Reardon;
 H. R. 8576. A bill granting a pension to John S. Upshaw;
 H. R. 12968. A bill granting an increase of pension to John I. Mull;
 H. R. 13594. A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert Hargraves (title amended);
 H. R. 13944. A bill granting a pension to Margaret Ann West, a nurse of United States Volunteers (title amended);
 H. R. 2477. A bill granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Zane;
 H. R. 14231. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. McArthur;
 H. R. 11339. A bill granting a pension to Augustus Blount;
 H. R. 11453. A bill granting a pension to Catherine Freeman;
 H. R. 11865. A bill granting an increase of pension to John A. Robertson;
 H. R. 12424. A bill granting an increase of pension to Wallace K. May;
 H. R. 12632. A bill granting an increase of pension to Bailey O. Bowden;
 H. R. 14052. A bill granting an increase of pension to George Fusselman;
 H. R. 13227. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Emery (title amended);
 H. R. 3768. A bill granting an increase of pension to John W. Campbell;
 H. R. 5205. A bill granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Leffingwell;
 H. R. 6991. A bill granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler;
 H. R. 8146. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Owens;
 H. R. 5446. A bill granting a pension to James M. Travis (title amended);
 H. R. 9710. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Eagan;
 H. R. 3770. A bill granting a pension to J. E. Dickey (title amended);
 H. R. 8780. A bill granting an increase of pension to Pierson L. Shick;
 H. R. 12009. A bill granting an increase of pension to George Baker;
 H. R. 12019. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Lowe;
 H. R. 14087. A bill granting a pension to Lizzie Dunlap;
 H. R. 14144. A bill granting an increase of pension to Fannie S. Cross;
 H. R. 10174. A bill granting a pension to James M. Harris (title amended);
 H. R. 11250. A bill granting an increase of pension to Arthur L. Currie;
 H. R. 5038. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Hudson;
 H. R. 13946. A bill granting an increase of pension to Capt. Stephen B. Todd (title amended);
 H. R. 14055. A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel Brown;
 H. R. 7760. A bill granting a pension to Thomas Graham (title amended);
 H. R. 13675. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. White;
 H. R. 5866. A bill granting an increase of pension to William P. Schott (title amended);
 H. R. 13613. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Howard;
 H. R. 13999. A bill granting a pension to Dennis Cosier (title amended);
 H. R. 13684. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Wright;
 H. R. 5480. A bill increasing pension of John C. Nelson (title amended);
 H. R. 12410. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Nichols;
 H. R. 10856. A bill granting a pension to Jacob Findley;
 H. R. 12326. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Kirkham (title amended);

H. R. 14374. A bill granting a pension to Samantha Towner;
 H. R. 10824. A bill granting an increase of pension to George E. Bump;
 H. R. 12507. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer W. Oakley;
 H. R. 6186. A bill granting a pension to Carrie B. Farnham;
 H. R. 14241. A bill granting an increase of pension to Peter Dugan;
 H. R. 13450. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Hunt (title amended);
 H. R. 13052. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles K. Batey;
 H. R. 13665. A bill granting an increase of pension to George R. Baldwin;
 H. R. 3986. A bill granting a pension to Martha A. Cornish;
 H. R. 14184. A bill granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Fogg; and
 H. R. 13886. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Rogers.

MICHAEL MULLET.

The bill (H. R. 11879) to correct the military record of Michael Mullet, reported favorably by the Committee of the Whole House with amendment, was considered, and the amendment agreed to.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may go over until the other pension bills are passed.

Mr. SULZER. I object.

Mr. HULL. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. That is not in order yet.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage, and the gentleman from Iowa demands the yeas and nays.

Mr. HULL. I withdraw the call for the yeas and nays and ask for a vote.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HULL) there were—ayes 34, noes 17.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I raise the point of no quorum.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ADAMSON) there were—ayes 15, noes 14.

So the motion to adjourn was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Pending the announcement, by unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. MARSHALL, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. Fox, for ten days, on account of important business, And then (at 4 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communication was taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioner-General of Immigration submitting a request for authority to expend from the immigrant fund a sum for improvement at Ellis Island Station—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. WARNOCK, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12940) creating a commission to inquire into the condition of the colored people of the United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2194); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 640) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2195); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12805) requiring the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company to extend its Eleventh street line, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2197); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GOLDFOGLE, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2317) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of James M. Willbur with the United States, and to pay said Willbur such sum of money as he may be justly and equitably entitled to, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2196); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 14691) to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Missouri River, in the county of Cass, in the State of Nebraska, and in the county of Mills, in the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GIBSON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 195) for the relief of the families of the miners recently killed by explosion of mines at Coal Creek, Tenn.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A resolution (H. Res. 268) requesting information from the Secretary of the Interior relating to leased Indian lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A resolution (H. Res. 269) that the United States should not accept from any foreign nation or erect in any public place any statue of any king, emperor, prince, or potentate who has ruled or is now ruling—to the Committee on the Library.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 14692) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand K. Capansky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 14693) granting a pension to William Mathis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STORM: A bill (H. R. 14694) to provide an American register for the auxiliary schooner Grilse—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Resolutions of Central Trade and Labor Council of Connellsville, Pa., indorsing House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BELL: Resolutions of North Fork Post, No. 86, of Hotchkiss, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring House bill 3067, relating to pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONRY: Resolutions of Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, Mass., indorsing House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolutions of Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association No. 41, of New York City, indorsing House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolutions of Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' Union No. 16, of Cohoes, N. Y., indorsing House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Petition of J. N. Hart, heir of John S. Hart, late of Robertson County, Tenn., asking that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GORDON: Papers to accompany House bill 14653, granting an increase of pension to William L. Reck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Resolutions of United Mine Workers' Union No. 111, of Diamond, Iowa, favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JACK: Resolutions of Encampment No. 55, Union Veteran Legion, Clarion, Pa., favoring House bill 3067, relating to pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of G. A. McLain and others of Indiana County, Pa., urging the passage of Senate bill 1890, the per-diem pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCCALL: Resolutions of the board of aldermen of the city of Boston, Mass., favoring the passage of House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: Petition of F. Randolph and other citizens of Jersey City, N. J., favoring the enactment of bill (H. R. 10793) forbidding railroad officials to separate passengers on account of race or color—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: Resolutions of Tammany Hall Democratic Club of the Eleventh district of New York, Social Reform Club, and Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Association, all of New York City, indorsing House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of National Business League of Chicago, Ill., favoring the establishment of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Resolutions of the Boston (Mass.) city government, urging the passage of House bill 7930, to regulate the hours of labor of post-office clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolutions of the Connecticut Electric Medical Association, favoring the establishment of a psychological laboratory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolutions of United Garment Workers and Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union of New York City and vicinity, in favor of the proposed increase of pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. THAYER: Resolutions of the board of aldermen of Boston, Mass., favoring the passage of House bill 6279, to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Resolutions of Mitchell Post, No. 593, Grand Army of the Republic, of Byhalia, Ohio, favoring the passage of House bill 3067—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 26, 1902.

Prayer by Rev. W. E. PARSON, of the city of Washington.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT of Connecticut) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of January 21, 1902, certain information relative to the Government transports and the transport service; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RENTAL OF BUILDINGS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 22d instant, a detailed statement relative to rented buildings occupied by the Treasury Department in the city of Washington; which, with the accompanying papers, was, on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Labor, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 22d instant, certain information relative to quarters rented by the Department of Labor in the city of Washington, giving the location, floor space occupied, and annual rent thereof; which, on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. McKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed with amendments the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (S. 1464) to establish storm-warning stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; and